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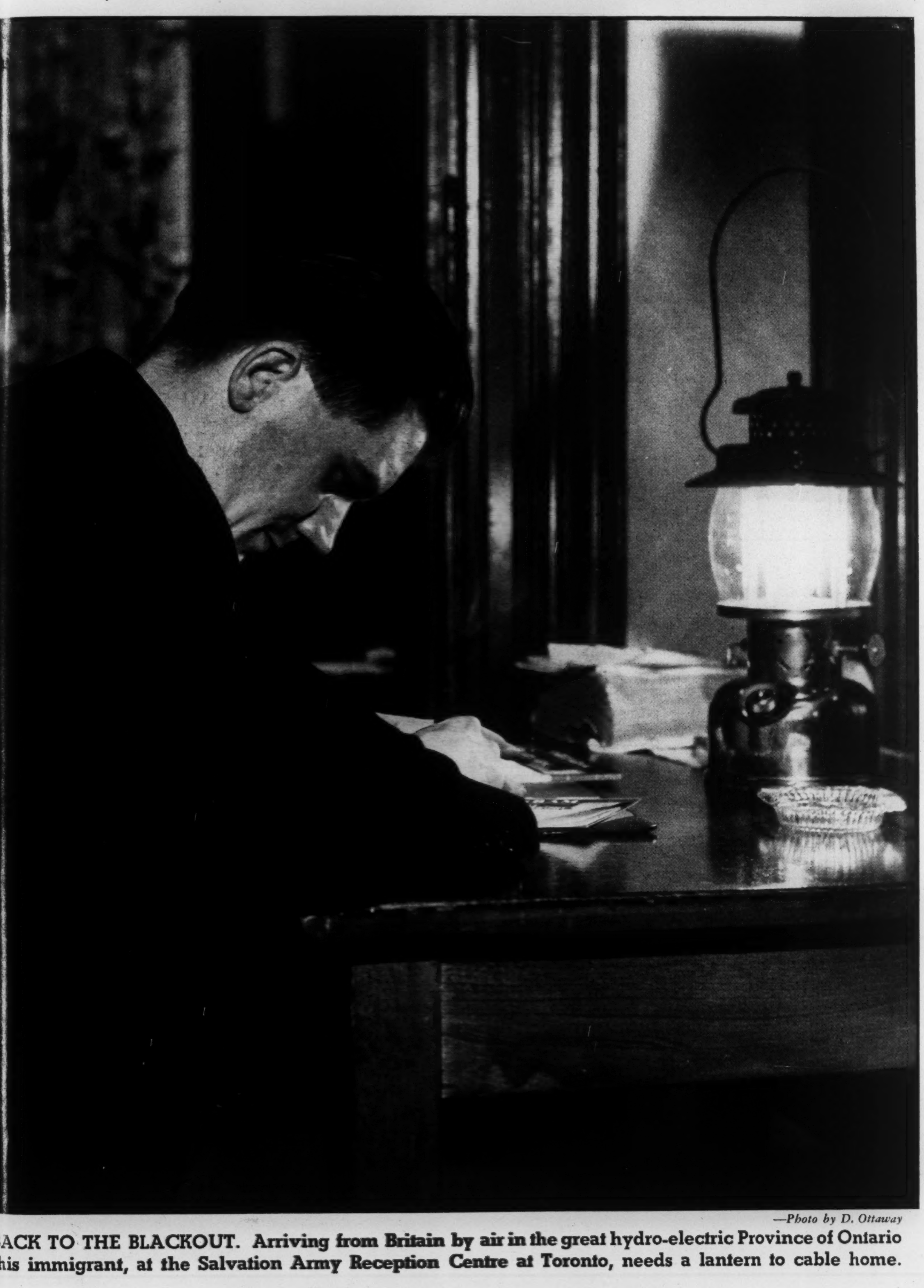

—*Photo by D. Ottaway*

BACK TO THE BLACKOUT. Arriving from Britain by air in the great hydro-electric Province of Ontario this immigrant, at the Salvation Army Reception Centre at Toronto, needs a lantern to cable home.

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THE FRONT PAGE

Apples and By-Elections

AT opposite ends of our country there are two valleys which together produce the greater part of our apple crop, the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia and the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, and it so happens that each is having a by-election in the very near future. On November 29 the voters in South Okanagan elect a new member to the Legislature in Victoria; on December 13 the voters of Digby-Annapolis elect a new member to succeed the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley at Ottawa.

In both ridings, it seems, the influence of party organization is likely to triumph over the state of business and the economic outlook. If economic considerations were dominant we should expect Digby-Annapolis to turn the Liberals out and vote for some radical party; the collapse of the British market, which used to take four-fifths of their apples and is now taking none, means that the Annapolis Valley is going through a very painful revolution. Yet, with the Liberal organization still very strong, they seem likely to send another of the same complexion as Mr. Ilsley to the House of Commons.

In South Okanagan, on the other hand, prosperity has shone for a number of years and seems likely to keep on shining. Yet the two old parties are worried lest their coalition candidate be defeated by the C.C.F. The premier, Byron Johnson, has been spending most of the past week in the constituency and he may succeed in rallying the forces of the Liberals and Conservatives; unhappily they have not been working well together. It is said that the Conservatives, who failed to get their own candidate nominated, are none too enthusiastic about the man who got the joint nomination.

Whether or not the C.C.F. candidate wins this particular by-election, it is time that the organizations of the older parties in the four western provinces formed a much stronger and more permanent working arrangement for the purposes of provincial elections. In all four provinces the two-party system has re-emerged; on one side there are the people who believe in free enterprise and on the other side there are the people who do not—the socialists.

In Alberta the fusion of the anti-socialist parties is made specially difficult because the government party is a special local brand—Social Credit; and because of its illiberal tendencies the Liberals would not want to join hands with it although the Conservatives seem to have held out their hands in a rather hesitant sort of way. In the other three provinces the way is more clear. There the provincial Liberals and Conservatives had better join hands permanently, for better or for worse, for richer or for poorer. Otherwise, in British Columbia and in Manitoba as well as in Saskatchewan, they are going to find themselves holding each other's hands on the opposition benches.

Towards a Republic

THE changes which are taking place in the internal structure of what seems now to be the Commonwealth of Nations are having some interesting effects on opinion in French Canada, which Canadians of the other official language will do well to watch with care. *L'Action Nationale*, the monthly review of Mr. André Laurendeau, devoted its October issue almost entirely to the subject suggested by the special title which it gave to the issue, and which being translated is "Towards the Republic of Canada." Mr. Jacques Perrault says among other things: "Let us take it for granted that the republic is possible. Let us bear in mind that a republican régime is the only one which is compatible with Canada as an entirely sovereign country." Mr. Laurendeau himself says: "Canada can never know 'absolute' independence so long as her King, whose name is daily brought to mind by her laws, her

(Continued on Page Five)

PORTS OF CALL

"Like Going To The Moon and Just As Exciting"

MEXICO

Visited by MONA GOULD

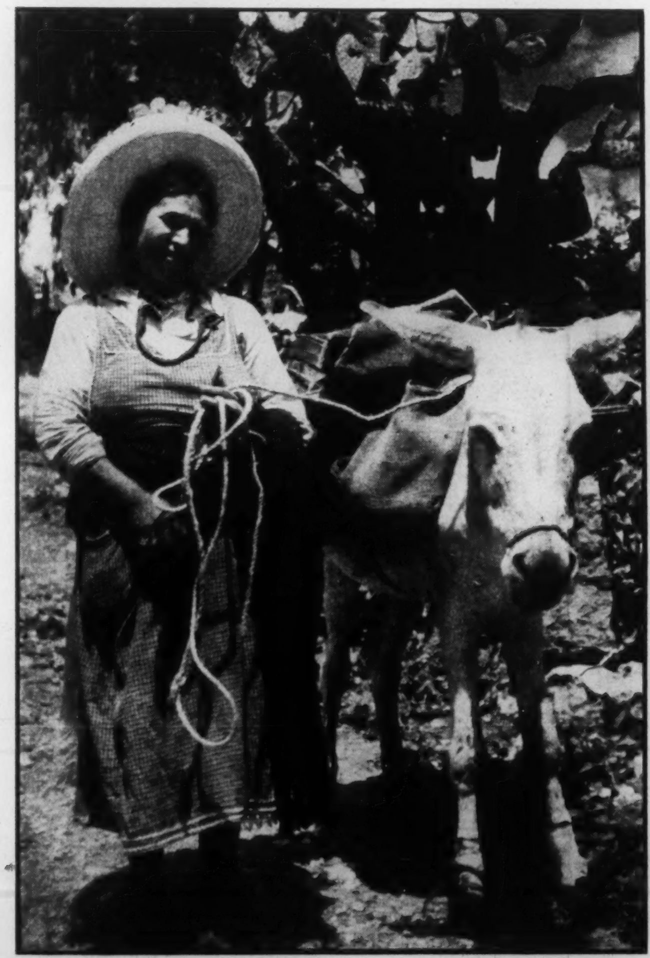
Photographed by REVA BROOKS

"Early Morning in Guanajuato", by Leonard Brooks A.R.C.A., O.S.A., canvas in a recent widely publicized and commended exhibition of art held in Mexico City.

Centenarians are often midwives in San Miguel de Allende. This woman has had thirteen children.

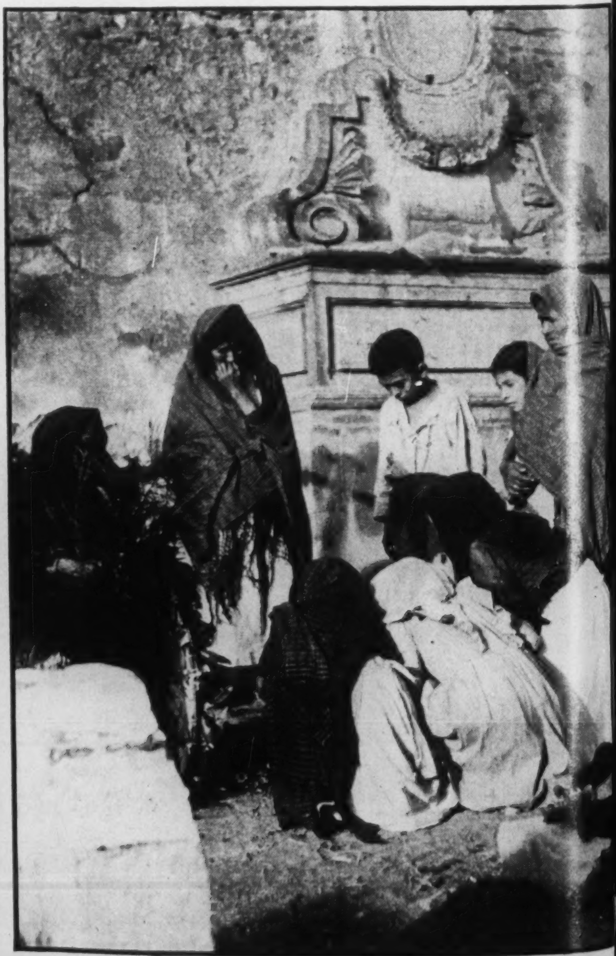
Lupe and Salvador are typical Mexican children. Native courtesy makes them charming.

Raymond Brossard (left) American artist teaching life classes at the G.I. art school in San Miguel discusses a painting with Leonard Brooks.



Milk is delivered to your door by milkmaid and burro in colonial San Miguel. Of course you have to boil it.

Spring fiesta time in San Miguel and an absorbed audience follows every intricate step and turn of the picturesque prayer-dancer.



First to mourn and then to celebrate, families visit the graves of their kin on "Dia de los Muertos".

IF YOU go to Mexico expecting it to be "just like any other country" you're going to feel as if you've opened Pandora's Box and all sort of strange things have flown out in your face. Because Mexico is like going to the moon, and it's just as exciting!

From the moment you cross the border at Laredo, and a large dark woman eating peaches out of a paper bag turns out to be the inspector of your luggage you're in for new experiences. We were told that getting into Mexico would be terribly involved. It wasn't. We presented our passports and papers. We were in Mexico in twenty minutes.

Driving in the high Sierras on the slick Pan-American highway is the best way to see the country. The guard rails are low. You go up over eight thousand feet before you reach Mexico City. You see fields of clouds far below, acres of bright flowers, rushing strangely colored rivers and always the Indians walking gravely along the highway wrapped in their bright serapes and rebozos, the women with their babies on their backs and the men wearing the vast mushroom-like sombreros.

You don't expect to come upon living things in the silence of these mountains, but always there are the little burros asleep on the thin edge of a gorge, the low palm thatched huts exuding smoke at every pore; black-headed Mexican babies just big enough to walk staggering quite naked in and out of doorways. Little boys playing shepherd to flocks of multi-colored goats, some wearing tinkling bells. These little "Davids" called Pedro shout to you "A-m-i-g-o-s" as you pass, but the little girls are shy. They hide their heads in the crook of an arm and turn away.

WHEN you get to Mexico City with its beautiful central avenue Paseo de la Reforma stretching its green boulevard for three miles, you think it might be Paris. Here is a melting pot of people and architecture and beauty and a strange dark undercurrent that is Mexico. Brand new skyscrapers looking like New York rub elbows with such ancient structures as the House of Tiles, now Sanborne's Turista haven. Deb-type American girls with the "new look" walk down the same street with Indian women with their long black hair streaming wearing the traditional cotton costume often the hot beet-like pink that comes to be a symbol of the Indians themselves. You see this pink in the men's shirts, in the paper streamers for fiestas, and even in the native cakes and drinks for sale in the stalls.

A good way to get to really know Mexico is to stay at one of the smaller hotels.

(*Continued on Page* 11)

Leonard Brooks shopping for huaraches in a street stall. Good ones are one dollar a pair.

Flowers for the Virgin—two "ninas", little girls arrange margaritas on the rim of a fountain pool.

Playing his armadillo shell mandolin a Chichimeca Indian of San Miguel begins the dance of the Concheros for a fiesta.

Lucio, "mozo", gardener, caretaker and maker of fires whose Mexican smile is as warm as his native sun.

Reva and Leonard Brooks climb the steep cobbled street leading out of San Miguel past the little many-colored adobe walls that fairly flame with bouganvillea. Life in Mexico is pleasant but has its drawbacks.

In colorful Mexican dress and reboza (shawl) Reva Brooks stands in the patio of her Mexican home.

Ottawa View

Seven Liberal Problems

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

I DO NOT suppose that when Prime Minister Louis S. St. Laurent took office last week he proceeded at once to draw up a detailed list of the more formidable issues and problems which henceforth would be his main responsibility, but the leading ones must have been very much in his mind. Stock-taking is an invariable accompaniment of a change of management. It would be natural enough, and quite accurate, for Mackenzie King to emphasize the soundness of Canada's position, the budgetary surplus, the high national income, the absence of unemployment, and even the tolerably satisfactory state of the Liberal party, on the day when the transfer was made.

It is a distinct advantage for a new leader to assume office in relatively easy and tranquil times; and if one has any doubts about Mr. St. Laurent's good fortune in this respect he might cast his thoughts back to the autumn of 1930, when Prime Minister Bennett's first action was to summon a special session of parliament to deal with the deepening economic crisis, or the plight of William Aberhart in Alberta in 1935, who assumed office to find the treasury empty, and a public run under way on a large issue of demand savings certificates; and whose first decisive movement had to be a pilgrimage to Ottawa to ask the federal authorities for a large loan to keep the provincial machinery running.

No Immediate Crisis

Louis St. Laurent has no immediate crisis of this nature to grapple with. He can hardly be unaware of the fact that in taking over the responsibility of government at a time of economic prosperity he faces the danger that the next turn will be downward, and that his name will be associated with any recession or crisis which may arise. At the same time he can be reassured by prospects which suggest very strongly that the era of high employment, adequate demand for Canadian goods and services, a balanced budget and other comforting features of this nature is likely to continue for a few more months, almost certainly for the remainder of this Parliament.

Seven major problems facing the new administration stand out, to my mind, as requiring urgent and detailed attention. Two of them are international, one is interprovincial, three are domestic and fiscal, one is political:

1. National Defence and the North Atlantic Treaty.
2. Export Trade and the Dollar Problem.
3. The need for a ten-province Dominion-Provincial Pact.
4. Housing.
5. Freight Rates.
6. Revision and Reduction of Taxes.
7. The imminence of a general election.

It would be difficult to overestimate the responsibility which lies upon the shoulders of Messrs. St. Laurent, Pearson and Claxton, and to a lesser degree the whole government in the field of external affairs. One of the most momentous decisions in the story of Canada's external affairs is obviously being made. Perhaps the basic decision has already been made, but the details are still to be worked out and some aspects of policy decided. The Department of External Affairs issued last month a *Reference Paper* in which the important statements of the government on the North Atlantic Treaty between January and October of this year are summarized and quoted. A sentence from Hon. Lester B. Pearson's address at Kingston on September 21 goes a long way toward epitomizing the stand of the government on this issue:

"The Canadian Government has made it clear that it is not only willing, but anxious, to join the other North Atlantic democracies in establishing a regional collective security pact for the North Atlantic." A dispatch from London to *The New York Times* last Saturday asserted "authoritatively" that final agreement on the draft of a 50-year North Atlantic Defence Pact had been reached by delegates of the five Western Union Powers, and that in a few days copies would be sent to Washington where an "ambassadorial working party" including a Canadian representative would subject it to study. There is therefore set in train a development which may even be decisive for world peace in our generation, but which undoubtedly entails far more sacrifice and cost from the masses of the Canadian people than seems to be generally understood.

The task not only of seeing to it that Canada plays an appropriate role in such a defence treaty, but that the Canadian people are kept fully posted as to what we are letting ourselves in for clearly rests upon Mr. St. Laurent and his colleagues. There was a time when, under both Bennett and Mackenzie King, the Canadian Government was roundly chided for its "invisible" foreign policy, its complacent course of "no commitments" as it coasted along under the umbrella of the Monroe doctrine and British sea power. It is clear that those days are past, and most Canadians will be glad, I fancy, to see this country taking a more positive role in the search for international security. But our new positive role will require far bolder and more imaginative contributions to collective security than we ever showed any signs of making in the 1930's.

Since the last of the seven tax agreements with the cooperating provinces was signed the government has permitted this complex and difficult issue to lie relatively dormant, but there are signs that under the new administration this condition will not continue. Judging from George Drew's addresses and broadcasts since he was chosen Progressive Conservative leader, he intends to keep the matter alive. In part his motive may be defensive, since he is obviously anxious to dispel a widespread notion that he and Duplessis were in some way responsible for the failure to reach a comprehensive nine-province agreement in 1946. Also he may feel that "provincial rights" is a good plank for the Progressive Conservative party in the next general election.

In any event, the inclusion of Hon. Stuart Garson in the new administration, and Mr. St. Laurent's own personal interest and experience in Dominion-Provincial relations (in some ways much more extensive than Mackenzie King's, since the new Prime Minister was senior counsel for the Rowell-Sirois Commission in 1937-40, and he was a key man in preparations for the 1945 proposals) is a guarantee that new efforts will be made to find a formula acceptable right across Canada. The new Minister of Justice was exceptionally frank about his own intentions and hopes in this field, when he made his nomination address at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, last week. After tracing the sad experience of Manitoba during the 1930's, and reciting the benefits of the new tax agreement Mr. Garson went on to say how much more a nine-province agreement on the lines of 1945 would have meant to Manitoba and all of Canada.

The new administration at Ottawa takes office when for a time the urgency of the U.S. dollar problem seems to have abated; and when the Marshall Plan and U.S. rearmament have taken up much of the shock to Canada's export trade which otherwise would inevitably have followed the exhaustion of the loan to Britain and the export credits arrangements. But the recent address of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce at Toronto suggests that in spite of these alleviations the government sees dark shadows beginning to sweep across Canadian external trade prospects. The threatened loss of external markets in many other parts of the world makes it imperative for us to find larger—and more permanent—markets in the United States than we have ever had before, if we are to stave off serious declines in our sales abroad, with all that that implies in Canadian employment and national income.

To Tackle Housing

Housing is accepted as being a major problem. At the moment, it would seem from Mr. St. Laurent's press conference on the day he took over, the stand is being taken that no additional subsidies would increase the number of houses being built, the current bottleneck being availability of men and materials rather than shortage of funds, though low-cost housing and slum clearance are obviously hardly being tackled at all.

A review of Canada's tax structure is happily possible at an early date, since the very large surplus now in sight for the current year would justify radical cuts, if it can be shown that these would not add unduly to inflationary pressures. As for freight rates, they are now to be examined by a royal commission. How soon the new administration faces a general election depends upon its evaluation of party strategy rather than on any constitutional deadline. The 20th Parliament could continue until the autumn of 1950, or it could with propriety be dissolved tomorrow. It would seem to be good business for the party to ready itself as soon as possible, and Mr. St. Laurent can hardly escape a good deal of concentration on preparations to this end.

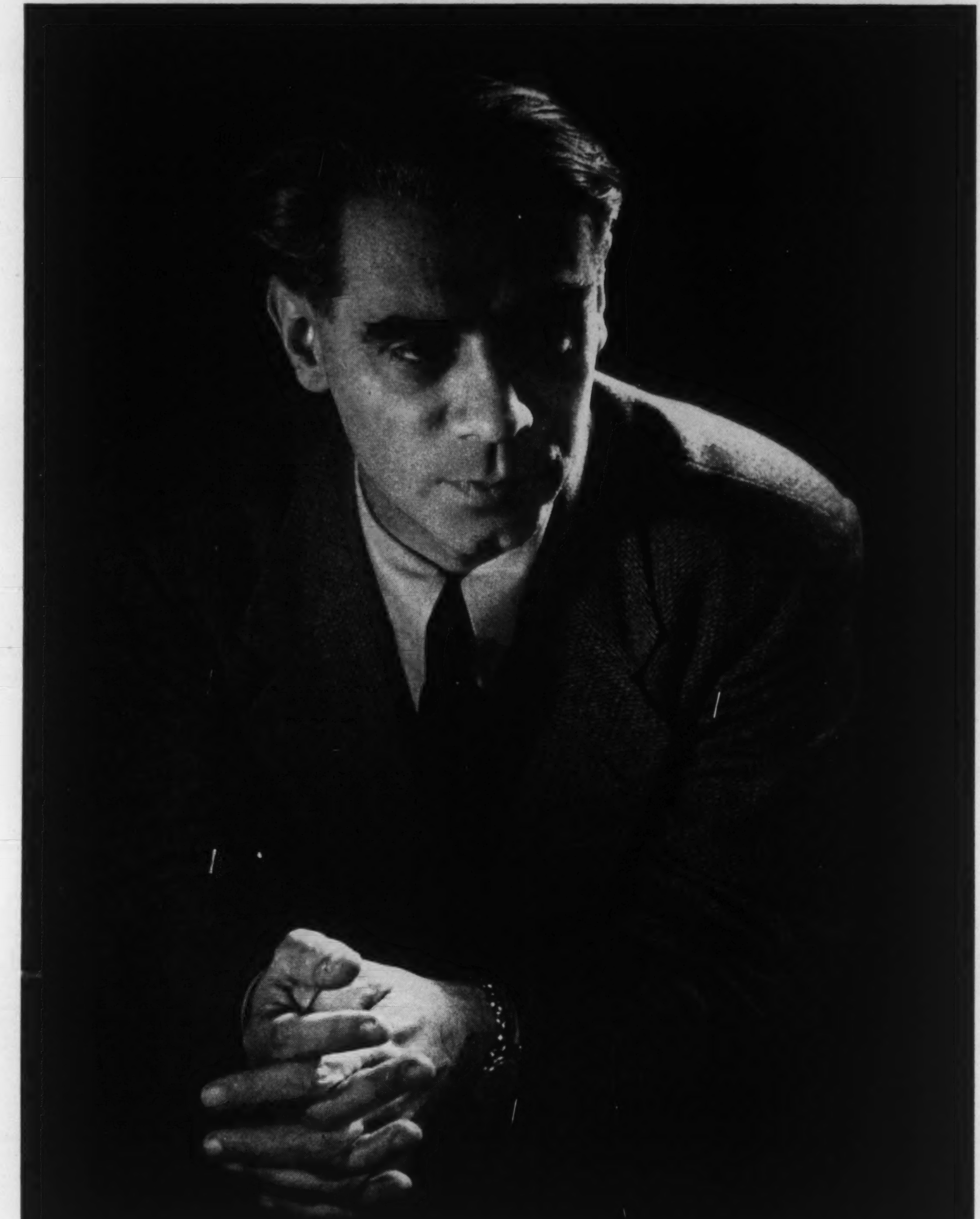


Photo by John E. Driemen

The main reason for new high hopes of Winnipeggers in their symphony orchestra is the new director, Czech-born Walter Kaufmann, who will conduct the first concert on Dec. 16.

Passing Show

MR. STALIN has not yet accepted Mr. Truman's suggestion that it is his turn to visit the United States. Perhaps he cannot get a sitter who will look after his problem-children in Moscow.

•

The world wants to know by whom Stalin will be succeeded. Stalin is probably more concerned about *when* he will be succeeded.

•

A straw in the political wind in Ontario where the government blames the shortage of power on the shortage of rain: the *Globe and Mail* now prints an exhortation to save power just under the daily weather forecast.

•

General Marshall says that the U.S.A. wants

not talk, but peace. It would certainly be a welcome change.

•

The trouble in Britain's low rate of production, says Sir Stafford Cripps, may lie in morale. The prohibitionists say it may lie in more ale.

•

Song for Ontario Children

Hydro Wardens all are we,
Saving power cheerfully.
Once we all were Hydro Vandals—
Now our toast is made by candles;
Mummy has a pleasant rest:
Daddy's shirts are never pressed.
Wasting power is a shame—
(But our bills are just the same!)

•

"Despite the housing shortage, cases of bigamy keep cropping up."—Toronto *Telegram*.

You mean because of the housing shortage, brother.

•

"Gimbals are contrivances for keeping such things as the compass and the oil lamps horizontal at C, no matter what the ship does".—Montreal *Gazette*.

Aren't you thinking of Cymbals?

•

Lucy says how can we expect the Communists in Russia to abandon the Berlin blockade when we can't get our own Communists to abandon the Atlantic and Pacific shipping blockade.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

oaths, her anniversaries and by her pictorial representations" (the word is *"images,"* by which Mr. Laurendeau presumably means to suggest the portraits on our stamps and currency), "continues to be the same man as the King of Great Britain . . . . No matter how great his respect for the persons of the Royal Family, a Canadian who desires the real independence of his country will regard the Crown as an obstacle to Canadian sovereignty. No English prince, any more than a French or German prince, can be the keystone of the arch of Canadian independence."

There seems to be a slight disposition on the part of the writers in *L'Action Nationale* to talk as if French Canada were practically unanimous in favor of the republic and English-speaking Canada were practically unanimous against it. We suspect this of being an undue simplification. That there is a fairly solid body of opinion in French Canada (which incidentally has strong support in the rest of the country) in favor of complete independence for Canada is undoubtedly true; but we suspect that in the minds of a good many people in both sections of the country this idea of complete independence, whether or not we have yet achieved it, is quite compatible with the maintenance of the Crown and of some relationship with the Commonwealth.

So far there has been a curious reticence, on the part of our republicans, about the fact that the Act of Succession confines the Crown to persons professing the Protestant religion. There is however plenty of reference to the fact that Ireland, the only other predominantly Roman Catholic country in the Commonwealth, is in process of converting itself into a republic. We imagine that there is more religious feeling involved in the movement than appears on the surface. We should add that our republicans are most explicit in disavowing all intention of achieving the republic by any but the most constitutional methods.

A Good Example

THE Hansard Society which recently held a largely attended Youth Conference in Toronto is a very different and much more energetic body than its predecessor, the Canadian Friends of Hansard, the organization of which was largely due to SATURDAY NIGHT. The new society is concerned to encourage not only the study of the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament, but the understanding of the whole process and significance of the parliamentary system, which in its various forms is the foundation of political democracy.

At the recent conference more than sixty schools were represented, covering a large area around Toronto, and questions submitted by the students were dealt with by a round-table composed of three members of the present House of Commons and Miss Agnes Macphail, a former member of the House who now sits in the Ontario Legislature. One of the questions, which did not need answering because it was obviously answered by the behavior of the round-table itself, was whether members of Parliament of different parties are friendly when out of the House.

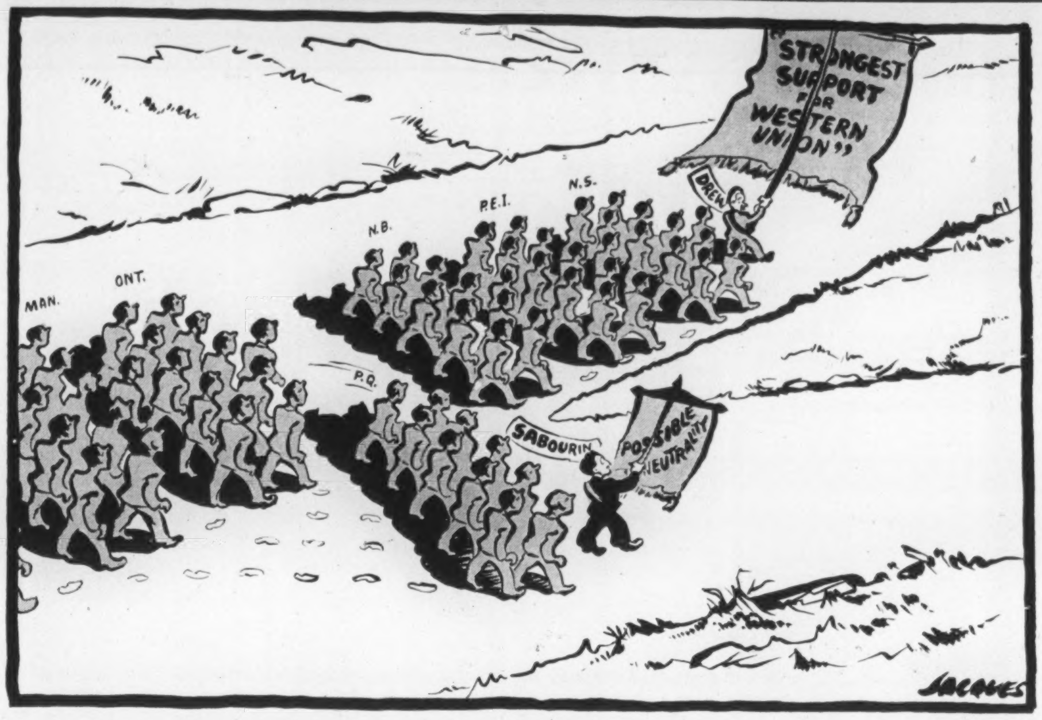
The whole program was most instructive concerning the nature and workings of Parliament, and must have been of great value to the eight hundred young persons who registered. Similar events should be held in many other parts of the country.

On Canadian Poetry

THERE are some highly significant changes in the new and revised edition of A. J. M. Smith's "Book of Canadian Poetry" (Gage, Toronto; University of Chicago Press, Chicago; $5 in both countries). The book is 34 pages larger than the first edition, and contains a much larger selection from the works of almost every one of the contemporary writers on whom it draws, the new poems including some of greater length than in the old volume. The only wholly new contemporary writer is Douglas Le Pan, whose fine volume only appeared a year or two ago. Two Loyalist writers whose work really has very little Canadian connection have been added in the persons of Jonathan Odell and Joseph Stansbury; they were presumably put in to remind United States readers (Canadian readers need no reminder) that there was a Loyalist emigration (or expulsion) from the new Republic, and that it included many persons of high culture and literary power.

Five very definitely minor poets of the mid-nineteenth century have been dropped, and we think rightly. Ten poets of the 1867-1914 romantic period have disappeared, the most surprising being Francis Sherman, whom in 1943 Mr. Smith rated as the best Canadian representative of "Pre-Raphaelite sensibility"; that is perhaps a classification which is on the way down. Of the contemporary group six have ceased to be represented at all who were represented only by very small selections. We incline to think that the omission does not mean that they are without merit, but that they are less significant for Mr. Smith's purposes; all but one of them were in the subdivision of "modern" which Mr. Smith used to label as "the native tradition" in contrast to "the cosmopolitan tradition"—a classification which he has very properly abandoned in view of "the merging of these two traditions in the work of Birney, Livesay, Klein, Page."

We cannot too strongly emphasize the debt that Canadians owe for this vitally important work, both the original task and the revision, to the Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations, without whose wisely administered financial aid it could not have been undertaken. Canada is not yet self-supporting in the field of literary evaluation.



Jet Travel

IF the leak of news about the Canadian jet fighter that is now being built at Malton, Ont., has done nothing else it has brought out a lot of interesting information that was not secret at all but that nobody would have heard about otherwise. The other day we went to hear Mr. Walter Deisher, Vice-President and General Manager of the A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., talk about jet propulsion. His company is using it, not only in fighter planes where its use is accepted, but in commercial planes where it is still very much of an experiment.

Naturally Mr. Deisher has high hopes for his new commercial planes which will be ready for trial flights next year and, unless anything serious happens, for use by the public about two years later. In a jet-propelled air-liner, he says, there will be almost no noise and no vibration; you will be able to talk in a whisper. Moreover jet planes fly at high speeds—indeed they must fly at those speeds to be economical—and the Montreal-Toronto trip will be cut to an hour. Finally, they are safer because they use a low grade fuel like kerosene instead of a highly inflammable one like gasoline.

After the speech we got in touch with one of the best-known pilots in Canada. He agreed with what Mr. Deisher had said about noise, vibration and speed, but was a little hesitant about safety. He pointed out that the much higher speeds were in themselves a danger, calling for split-second decisions by the pilots. Moreover, since fuel was used up so very quickly, a jet plane could not circle over a landing field for long, waiting for fog or some other obstruction to clear away; it would have to shoot off and land somewhere else before its fuel ran out—and that might be hundreds of miles away from where you wanted to go.

Obviously there are plenty of problems ahead. But we must say that we look forward to quiet, smooth-running planes—especially for long trips, across the continent or across the ocean. It is in these trips that the present noise and vibration become so tiring.

The Whole World Over

IT'S the same the whole world over; the troubles that seem to us so special and so close to home are shared by other people in far countries.

An Australian friend called in to see us the other day—he had just flown over from Sydney—and we asked him what things were like down under. According to him, the chief problem is over-full employment; the demand for workers is so great everywhere that fewer and fewer of them bother to do a good job. Australians are troubled, too, by cuts in electric power; with the great expansion of industry during and since the war there simply is not enough to go around. And the situation is made worse by frequent strikes in the coal mines—most of Australia's electricity comes from coal.

There is a lot of complaint down there about high prices. The government has been taking off price controls and subsidies, and this has led to a lot of criticism. Rent control is still on, but it is turning up a great many hardship cases. In relation to the price situation, there is a good deal of talk about changing the exchange rate, and the primary industries are making their case known to the government in no uncertain terms.

A general feeling of unrest seems to be abroad. The newspapers are full of crime stories, and young people seem to lack discipline. Just before our friend left Sydney a group of young hooligans had all but broken up a performance of Macbeth put on for their benefit—so he felt quite at home when he read in a Toronto paper that some youngsters over here had done exactly the same thing.

Washing Wiping Rags

WE DO not think the average Canadian fully realizes all the results of transferring the process of fixing the price of a given article or service from the field of the competitive market to the field of government authority. There was once a time, both in Canada and in Britain, when the price to be charged for the laundering of wiping rags was determined by competition; indeed it was probably not determined at all as an individual classification, but was treated as an indistinguishable part of a general laundering service. The price of that general service was arrived at, quite unconsciously, as a result of some people giving a better service at a lower price and others giving a poorer service at a higher price, and some of the latter eventually being weeded out as not good enough to survive.

In such conditions nobody has to worry much about the exact definition of a wiping rag or the exact amount of money that must be paid for laundering it. Transfer the process of decision on these subjects to the state, and what do you get? You get an "Order" in which all the terms employed must be carefully, indeed meticulously defined. In Britain there is such an Order among the Statutory Rules and Orders for 1945, and it is entitled the "Rags (Wiping Rags) (Maximum Charges) (Amendment) Order." This Order is to permit launderers of wiping rags to add 11½ per cent to the charges they were making during the week beginning the 31st August, 1942, for such work. To get the exact meaning of this Order one must look up the original Order of 1943 for the necessary definitions. These occupied 21 lines in the book of Orders, and include two alternative methods of determining the basic charge for this service.

The definitions end with a most illuminating description of what constitutes a rag and what other qualities are necessary to establish its status as a wiping rag.

"'Rags' means any worn-out, disused, discarded or waste fabric or material made wholly or mainly from wool, cotton, silk, rayon or flax or from any mixture thereof."

"'Wiping Rags' means rags each one of which is not less than 144 inches in size and has been trimmed and washed and is suitable for use as a wiping rag."

Let it be noted that this sort of thing is absolutely unavoidable from the instant when the state steps in. So long as the laundering of wiping rags was a matter of private transaction between launderer and rag owner, there was no need for all these verbal safeguards. Nobody would have complained if a wiping rag turned up to be laundered which was only 140 square inches in size or which was made from some fabric which was neither worn-out, disused, discarded nor waste. But the state, and the law, which is the state in the act of laying down general principles, cannot rely upon usage or local or personal agreements. The law must be certain, and in the words of Sir Ernest Gowers, "if it is necessary for the law to concern itself with washing wiping rags, it must be no less certain here than anywhere else." The point is that if you are going to remove these matters from the operation of free competition and place them in the hands of the state you are going to compel the state to pass an enormous number of Orders like this, and you are equally going to compel everybody who washes wiping rags, and everybody who has wiping rags that he wants washed, to acquaint himself with these Orders in order that he may not disobey them. We don't like the prospect.

The Man in the Bleachers

JUDGING from the pictures of drum-majorettes and cheer-leaderettes in newspapers from different parts of the country, the football season has been a successful one.

Some time ago rugby got so complicated that we lost track of the finer points. Like the game of government, it seems to be played by experts for experts; it is no longer a matter of free competition, but all tied up with gains and losses that are decided by the referee. The opposing teams have not yet brought their lawyers on to the field to argue about the exact application of the rules, but this is only because neither the teams nor the lawyers have yet thought of it.

Meanwhile, when the little man in the bleachers begins to wonder what it is all about the Authorities bring on a neat leg and a form-fitting sweater. These diversions are very desirable in their proper place, but are not shown to best advantage at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, with the man behind you beating your hat into pulp and with a cold November drizzle seeping into your collar. We have been watching for the little man to get fed up with this sort of thing and walk out—but up to the time of writing he still seems to enjoy it. Controls still seem popular and free enterprise will have to wait its turn.

Christmas Seal Campaign

IN SPITE of the fact that since 1900 the annual death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced from 200 per 100,000 to under 50, there is a need for a much more intensive and widespread campaign against the disease. The death rate in 1947 was the lowest in our history—but still 5,453 people died in Canada from tuberculosis.

In the early stages of tuberculosis it is often impossible to detect it. X-ray surveys of the whole population are the only sure way of discovering the victims. That is why the Canadian Tuberculosis Association is again running a Christmas Seal Campaign. Money is needed to finance X-ray surveys, rehabilitation programs and an educational campaign to acquaint the public with the facts about tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is contagious, and therefore it concerns all of us. Each individual's contribution to this campaign can help to wipe out the disease for good.

All The Parties Should Advocate Early Reform Of The Senate

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

The Senate of Canada has survived all the barrages of abuse directed against it with its basic structure unchanged since Confederation. Today its value to the country is seriously impaired by the overwhelming preponderance of Liberals in its personnel. When present vacancies are filled and the Senators from Newfoundland arrive, there will be 83 Liberals with only 18 Progressive Conservatives opposed to them.

The Fathers of Confederation could not foresee that over one-fourth of the voters of Canada would come to support parties then unborn and be denied representation of their views in the Senate.

This well-known writer discusses proposals for reform and says none has more merit than that outlined by Professor R. A. Mackay in his book "The Unreformed Senate of Canada".

TIME was when the problem of our Senate was a staple ingredient of political controversy in Canada. It was fashionable for reformers to assail it as an anomalous, autocratic and reactionary body, which, free from any semblance of popular control, worked its wicked will, when it chose, upon reformist legislation unpalatable to its ruling majority. It was arraigned as a combination of a refuge for derelict party warhorses and a political haven for rich business magnates who were generous donors to party funds but could not win seats in the House of Commons.

The Liberal party, whenever it was in opposition, was addicted to vehement denunciations of the Senate and included explicit pledges for its reform in its programs of 1887 and 1919, but its ardor for this reform always evaporated very quickly when its return to power gave it control of appointments to the Senate. The Conservatives on their part, feeling that the Senate, regardless of the political faiths of its personnel, would always be a bulwark of the established order, never professed any zeal for its reform.

So the Senate has survived all the barrages of abuse directed against it, with its basic structure unchanged since Confederation, and the only innovation in recent years which has affected it was the inauguration during last session of the practice of Cabinet Ministers appearing before the Upper Chamber to explain and defend legislation of which they had charge.

Liberal Preponderance

But, whatever may be the merits of the Senate for the functions of revising legislation and operating as a check upon the vagaries of the Cabinet and the House of Commons, its value to the country for these purposes is today seriously impaired by the overwhelming preponderance of Liberals in its personnel. In this democratic age any parliamentary body should represent a reasonable reflection of current popular sentiment and provide scope for the expression of all shades of political opinion if it wants to exercise any real authority.

In the British House of Lords the Conservatives have for many years enjoyed the same dominant ascendancy as the Liberals now possess in our Senate, but they realize that it vitiates the authority of the Lords and are ready to waive it. Accordingly, at the recent Conservative conference at Llandudno, Lord Salisbury, the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, announced that the reform of its powers and composition would be part of the Conservative program at the next election and declared that he himself would welcome "reform and even drastic reform in the membership of the House of Lords."

But, while this move is being made for a termination of Conservative ascendancy in the Upper Chamber of Britain, there is a prospect, unless miracles happen, of an early increase of the Liberal preponderance in our Senate. Apparently six seats in the Senate are to be allocated to Newfoundland, when it is finally admitted as the tenth province of our Confederation and it is a fair presumption that the nominees for them will all be adherents of our Liberal party, who were the Canadian promoters of the merger.

For its legalization amendments of the British North America Act will have to be secured and a wise government, which consulted the broad interests of the nation, would seize this opportunity to sponsor additional amendments to the constitution, which would ensure in the Senate a fairer representation of public opinion than now exists in it.

Spells of Power

It was the assumption of the Fathers of Confederation when they conferred upon the government of the day the right of making life appointees to the Senate that a reasonable alternation of spells of power between the two historic parties would preserve an equitable balance of party strength in the Upper House. They could not foresee that over one-fourth of the voters of Canada would come to support parties yet unborn and be denied representation of their views in the Senate. But, apart from this question, inasmuch as since Confederation there has only been one departure from the rule that all Ministries appoint only faithful followers to the Senate, a fair balance of party strength in it has always ceased to exist when one party has enjoyed a prolonged lease of power. At the end of the long ascendancy of Conservatism, which lasted without a break from 1878 to 1896, there were only eight elderly spokesmen of Liberalism among the Senators, who then numbered 78, and a good many years elapsed before the Laurier Ministry could command a majority in the Senate.

Today the inequality of party strength in the Senate is not so gla ing as it was in 1896 but it soon ma be. In a House of 96 members 63 si ting Senators are Liberals and th number will be increased to 77 whe

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the 14 vacancies now existing are filled, and to 83 when 6 Liberal Senators from Newfoundland arrive.

Facing this Liberal phalanx is a dwindling band of Progressive Conservatives, whose numbers have been reduced to 18 by the recent deaths of three veteran colleagues. But one of the surviving remnant on the opposition benches is under 60 years of age and only 6 of them are under 70. Since 5 of them are over 80, the average age of the Progressive Conservative Senators exceeds 73 years which is well beyond the span of life allotted to man by the Psalmist. Moreover for some of them their state of health precludes regular attendance at sessions and their age makes them more vulnerable targets for fatal onsets of disease than most of their opponents are.

Independent Course

Their inability to provide an effective opposition to the Ministerialists in the Senate has been patent for some years but the evil of this situation has been partially mitigated by the independent course taken by a group of Liberals like Senators Crerar, Euler, Lambert and Dawies, who have criticized vigorously governmental measures and policies and voted against them.

But it can be foreseen that, if the Liberal party secures another term of office, its close will see the Progressive Conservative Senators reduced to a tiny, helpless minority. Moreover both the C.C.F. and the Social Credit party will remain without representation in the Upper House and in the national interest it is highly undesirable that the denial of it to them should be perpetuated. A Senate in which membership had become a virtual monopoly of a party, enjoying the support of considerably less than one half of the voters of Canada and which had come to be regarded as a comfortable rest home for aging Liberal politicians, would be regarded as a farcical body and would forfeit all respect and authority in the country. So such Liberal Senators as desire to preserve the prestige and authority of their House ought to be ardent promoters of its reform on intelligent lines and might well take the initiative in moving the government to some action.

The last serious discussion of the difficult problem of the reform of the Senate occurred at a Dominion-provincial conference held in 1928, when the delegates devoted a whole afternoon session to an exhaustive discussion of it. It was opened by Mr. Lapointe, the then Minister of Justice, who gave a historical review of the problem and cited the various proposals for the reform of the Senate which had been made from time to time.

These proposals included complete abolition; the adoption of the elective principle, direct or indirect; a combination of both the appointive and elective principles; a fixed and limited term of office; an age limit with provision for the superannuation of Senators retired under it, and a readjustment of the relations between our two Houses of Parliament on the same lines as those decreed by the Parliament Act of 1911 for the relations of the House of Lords and the House of Commons in Britain.

Divergence of Opinion

In the debate which followed, the premiers of all the provinces participated. No support for the abolition of the Senate was forthcoming and only a small proportion of the delegates favored a change to a method of election which would bring the Upper House into direct contact with the voters. In regard to a fixed term of office and an age limit a wide divergence of opinion was revealed, but these proposals were not regarded as vital ingredients in any scheme of reform. There was considerable comment on the changes in the British Parliament achieved by the Parliament Act and some references to the systems in vogue in the other Dominions, and running through the discussions there was a constant emphasis, natural for provincial Premiers, upon the right of the provinces to be consulted about any plan of reform. Since this conference the problem has received only cursory attention in Parliament and the only recent reference to it took the form of some playful *obiter dicta* by Mr. King in the session of 1947.

However the problem cannot be indefinitely shelved and none of the various plans for the reform of the Senate has more merit than the scheme outlined by Professor R. A. Mackay in his scholarly book "The Unreformed Senate of Canada." It proposes that one third of the Senate should be elected by the House of Commons, that in this election the principle of equal representation for the four sections of Canada should be retained and that the members for each section should choose their quota of Senators on a basis of proportional representation. Eligibility for this election would be restricted to former members of the Commons with four years' experience in it, former members of provincial legislatures with six years' experience, ex-Ministers in Federal and provincial Cabinets with two and three years' experience respectively and former or retiring senators.

The appointments to the remainder of the Senate would be left to the government of the day but would be confined to two classes of persons. One of them would be individuals who had served at least three years in public offices of a non-partisan character, such as lieutenant-governors, deputy-ministers and ambassadors. The other class would be nominated as a panel of candidates available for selection by the Cabinet by certain public or semi-public bodies and professional Associations, authorized by statute to designate candidates, such as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the two labor organizations, the Canadian Bar Association and the Royal Society of Canada.

Nine years is suggested as the term of office with one-third of both the elected and appointed Senators retiring every three years. And there is a good case for Professor Mackay's contention that a senate thus constituted would have a foundation sufficiently popular to give it the confidence of the public without endangering the principle of Cabinet responsibility to the Commons and that its prestige would be raised by the introduction of men of eminence in other walks of life than party politics.

In default of such a bold measure of reform Mr. St. Laurent's ministry could win credit for enlightened generosity if it inserted in the constitution a provision that after a point was reached when two-thirds of the Senate belonged to one party, the leaders of the opposition groups should have the right to fill vacancies as they occurred with their nominees in a ratio proportionate to the strength of their following in the Commons. Such a self-denying ordinance would be without parallel in our history.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Better To Be Ready Than Be Dead Is The New Creed Of Americans

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

WHILE the groundwork is being completed for the submission of the North Atlantic Security Pact to the Senate when the 81st Congress opens January 3, the United States is gearing her home economy and home defences—at least on blueprints—to the possibility of a future war.

Under the proposed North Atlantic agreement, the United States and Canada would join in a reciprocal undertaking with the Brussels Pact countries, and possibly other nations, in support of one another in case one of them is the object of an armed attack.

The pact is to be backed up by a program of reciprocal military aid. Brussels Pact countries have worked out estimates of material that would be required from the United States and have mapped out plans for mutual assistance in getting military supplies.

As discussions between Canadian and American representatives continue on the obligations of these two countries under the North Atlantic Pact, outstanding American civilian leaders heading up two new war planning projects in the National Military Establishment are working out details of how every American man, woman and child and every industrial plant will be mobilized in the event of war.

Joe Stalin and his satellites would like to shift the blame for their flagrant war-mongering to the Democratic nations. The Russian cold war offensive has had the beneficial effect of awakening American civilians to the need of being ready for any emergency.

President Truman, thus, is finding the American people receptive to foresighted planning to prevent another "Pearl Harbor." Because of the tremendous sums involved in new defence commitments, in the rearmament program, in ERP, in these new military alliances, in Chinese and Asiatic aid, a close check is being maintained on spendings of the Armed Forces.

But it is not to mean that Navy, Army and Air Force are to be prevented from developing their greatest possible strategic preparedness, if these services are not permitted to expand as much as their leaders would like.

Two significant "home front" developments are the submission of their first overall report on emergency planning by the National Security Resources Board and the Office of Civilian Defence Planning.

An attempt has been made to benefit by all the mistakes that were committed in civilian mobilization of the nation for World War II. On paper these plans look good. They will require Congressional sanction and approval of individual American citizens to be effective. They will doubtless be given full support, because of their importance in protecting the United States in the event the North American mainland is attacked.

Chairman Arthur M. Hill, prominent industrialist, heads up the National Security Resources Board, created to advise the President on the coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization. It is a board of civilians, seven members of Mr. Truman's cabinet and Mr. Hill.

Greatest Strength

It has drawn up, for the President's use, plans and programs for the prompt mobilization of the country, with the fact kept well in mind that America's greatest strength is her power of production.

"Twice we have been drawn into world wars," says Mr. Hill, "and twice it was our great power of production, backing up the courageous fighting men of this country and our allies, that decided the battle."

Mr. Hill acknowledges that the geographic position of the United States "and the military power of friendly nations" gave the country time in these past wars to marshal her resources.

The next war, with the atom bomb and biological warfare as two weapons likely to be used by an invader, could be a "lightning" affair, leaving no time for an unprepared nation to protect herself.

Here is how the Resources Board has done its planning: The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have evolved their strategic plans. The board has endeavored to catalog America and to work out methods of managing America for the duration of a war emergency so that the needs of those strategic plans will be met. There will have to be flexibility, in order to meet changes in strategy.

The Strategic Plan of the armed forces is being studied by the U.S. Munitions Board so that it can compile rough estimates on materials and resources required.

The armed forces strategic plans call for men, arms, machines and supplies. They call for knowledge of power resources and transportation facilities. They call for the ultimate in production and know-how.

In one phase the Resources Board has gone beyond mere planning, and has placed "phantom orders" with the machine tool industry through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The phantom orders are for 100,000 tools, enough to start the industry at top production in case of war.

Mr. Hill is aware that controls will be needed, and his organization chart contains the equivalents of the former wartime agencies, W.P.B., O.P.A., War Manpower Commission, Office of Defence Transportation and Foreign Economic Administration.

There are civilian controls too, because the Resources Board feels that "the effective war worker could be more important to success than many a man in uniform."

Civilian participation in defence has been planned on a total war basis, and if Congress will go for it. Defence Secretary Forrestall has recommended that Civilian Defence be a permanent peacetime program set up to meet any future emergency, whether a war or a domestic homefront catastrophe such as a flood.

"Civilian Front"

After six months' study, the Civil Defence group has submitted to the Secretary of Defence its proposals to bring out into the "civilian front" all governments, federal, state and municipal, public and private organizations, communities, and the entire civil population.

Russell J. Hopley of Omaha is on leave from the presidency of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company to serve as Director of the Office of Civil Defence Planning and deputy to the Secretary of Defence in civil defence matters.

The Hopley group has proposed:

A National Office of Civil Defence, with a small staff, to furnish leadership and guidance in organizing and training the people for civil defence tasks.

Basic responsibility for operations to be placed in states and communities, with mutual assistance plans and mobile supporting facilities for aid in emergencies.

Maximum use of volunteers, existing agencies and organizations, and all available skills and experiences.

Well organized and trained units in communities through the United States, its territories and possessions, prepared and equipped to meet the problems of enemy attack, and to be ready against any weapon that an enemy may use.

Intensive planning to meet the particular hazards of atomic and any other modern weapons of war.

A peacetime organization which could be used in natural disasters even though it may never have to be used for war.

Mr. Hopley has just issued a comprehensive plan for the proposed agency. The report deals realistically with the possible use of atomic and other "special weapons" by a hostile power in a surprise attack on some densely populated area of the United States. Possible use of war gas is covered.

The project includes the conventional air raid warning and special police functions. As a project of the Office of the Secretary of Defence it would obviously be integrated closely with all American defence plans.

The 81st Congress will be watching with an eye for economy all these new defence projects that are submitted to it. President Truman appears to have sidetracked his campaign idea that it might be possible to resolve the Russian crisis by talking it over with "good old Joe."

The administration is proceeding with defence planning on the theory that Mr. Truman will continue to deal firmly with Russia.

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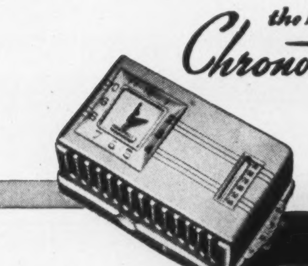

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When Symbol Is Dropped, Commonwealth May End

By K. C. WHEARE

The Commonwealth ought to have a symbol of unity. But is the Crown, which by some members might not be regarded as a badge of freedom but of servitude, the right one? This writer, who is Gladstone Professor of Government at Oxford University, discusses the question.

Oxford.

THE British Commonwealth of Nations is a free association of sovereign, independent States which, by reason of common experiences, common needs and common interests, voluntarily cooperate with each other in matters of common concern. The King is "recognized by these nations as the symbol of their cooperation." Those words are quoted from the Irish External Relations Act of 1936, which Mr. de Valera sponsored and his successor proposes to repeal.

The emergence of the Crown as the symbol of association and cooperation among the members of the Commonwealth was not accidental. From a lawyer's point of view it has great advantages. Complete self-government in each member of the Commonwealth can be combined with a formal unity by the happy device that each government in the Commonwealth can be "His Majesty's" government. Moreover, the Crown is, at one and the same time, a symbol to the members of the Commonwealth that they are associated and a symbol to the rest of the world that they are marked off as a distinct group in the society of nations. The Crown at once unites and distinguishes the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Is The Crown Essential?

But is the Crown essential to the Commonwealth? We are forced to consider this question today by the proposals which Eire appears to have made that cooperation between her and the nations of the Commonwealth can not only continue but indeed increase if the Crown ceases to be the symbol of that cooperation (S.N., Oct. 30). This is an intricate and elusive question to answer. A few aspects only can be considered here.

No doubt most of its members would agree that the Commonwealth ought to have a symbol of its unity. But it must be the right symbol. For some members of the Commonwealth, it would seem, the Crown was once the symbol not of free cooperation but of alien domination. The fight for freedom was a fight against the Crown, and the goal was therefore a free, independent state which had no king—in fact, a republic. These memories die hard. It is difficult for those who regarded the Crown as the badge of servitude to accept it as the badge of freedom.

Here is a great contradiction in the Commonwealth. The Crown is, for Eire and India, let us say, the inappropriate symbol; for Australia, New Zealand and Canada it is just right. It means different things for different members and, what is more, it has meant these things intensely.

If some members of the Commonwealth object to the Crown as the symbol of cooperation because, and only because, it is an inappropriate symbol, I believe that it would be right, in order to maintain and extend that cooperation, to defer to their objections and to attempt to find some other symbol. But before we do this, we need to be sure that this is all there is to it.

Is the objection merely to monarchy as the symbol of the Commonwealth, or is it not really an objection to what that symbol stands for in terms of unity and cooperation? May it not be that, naturally enough, states newly arrived at independence wish to demonstrate to themselves or to the world that they depend upon nobody else, that they stand alone, bound by no ties, written or unwritten, explicit or implicit, to any association or group of nations whatever?

Politicians in Eire, in South Africa and in India sometimes speak in a way which lends color to this supposition. We may regret it, not only for the sake of the Commonwealth but for the sake of those who seem to wish to leave it. The present time is not propitious for those who would stand alone.

The essence of this whole question seems to come down to this. Do those who object to the Crown really desire to cooperate closely with those members of the Commonwealth who accept the Crown? Or do they hesitate to show themselves in the eyes of the world too intimately associated with one group of nations? If the Crown ceases to be the symbol of cooperation, will that cooperation be maintained and extended? This is the calculation which the Prime Ministers must have been making in Downing Street.

It is a ticklish calculation. It may demand, among other things, some close self-examination by those who propose to remove the Crown as to their motives and aspirations. What seems clear is that there can be little, if any, gain in an agreement which, in return for the elimination of the Crown, perpetuates an association which is a Commonwealth in name only, and from which the substance of common action and of likemindedness has been extracted.

Eighteen months ago there was a Commonwealth of six sovereign nations with about 60 million people. Of that Commonwealth it could be said: "Free institutions are its life-blood. Free cooperation is its instrument. Peace, security and progress are among its objects."

Sacrifice Much

Today, with the entry of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, there is a Commonwealth of nine self-governing members with something like 460 million inhabitants. For a short time, at any rate, East and West have stood together, freely associated in the maintenance of these free institutions and these great objects. One would sacrifice much to keep this unique association alive.

It may well be that, as some say, the Commonwealth can endure at all only if it submits, for a period, to a degree of association and cooperation less than that which it achieved in the past. But these counsels of compromise may be counsels of despair. Let us be certain what the argument is about. If the Crown is, in the last analysis, in the minds of both those who wish to remove it and of those who wish to retain it, a symbol not merely of monarchy as a form of government, but of a distinct, cooperative association of states—"a brotherhood of nations," in the King's words—then, if we must lose the Crown from the symbolism of the Commonwealth, we may lose with it the Commonwealth itself.

E. J. ("Ernie") Linstedt helped build the first Studebaker car produced in South Bend. His son Norman started at Studebaker in June, 1946. They work in the same department.

"Give me about 20 million minutes more, Dad, and I'll beat your record at Studebaker!"

You would never guess it to look at Ernie Linstedt—but he rounded out two-fifths of a century on his Studebaker job two years ago last July.

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Among other recognitions, he was presented with the watch his son Norman is looking at here.

Norman recently did some figuring about that watch. It will have to tick off around 20 million minutes more before he can beat his father's Studebaker record.

That will be in the late nineteen-eighties—and the Linstedts often wonder what the Studebaker vehicles of 40 years from now will look like.

Whatever changes take place by that time, this much is pretty certain. Father-and-son teams like these Linstedts will be just as common a sight as they are today in the Studebaker plants. Their craftsmanship will just as fully merit public confidence.

The roots of this craftsmanship go back to 1852 when the Studebaker business began.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Other People's Houses

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT WAS one of Mrs. Applegate's faults—she admitted it freely—that she couldn't go into anyone's home without wanting to take it apart and put it together again to her own satisfaction.

"What you should do," she had said to her friend Mrs. Quimby, "is move your piano to the south wall. It would help to give the room more balance."

"I can't move the piano anywhere," Mrs. Quimby had explained. "It's there to cover up the spot where Marilyn smeared the wall with carbolized vaseline."

"Then why don't you do the whole room over with one of the new wall paints?" Mrs. Applegate said. "One with an oil base. You could put it on yourself."

She didn't want plain walls, Mrs. Quimby pointed out, because she already had plain rugs and plain draperies.

Mrs. Applegate considered. "You can get those good hand-blocked designs again for drapes," she said. "They cost nine dollars a yard but they last forever." Her gaze went round the room. "And while we're on the subject, why don't you do something about that mantelpiece? It has really a fairly good design if you could just get rid of all the little cherrywood piazzas and minarets and things. All you'd need is a little handsaw."

"I can't take a little handsaw to the landlord's mantelpiece," Mrs. Quimby had explained.

The landlord had served for several years as a valid reason for resisting Mrs. Applegate's more extensive plans of alteration. When the Quimbys moved into a house of their own, however, Mrs. Quimby found herself in a much more exposed position. "Why how marvellous!" Mrs. Applegate had said. "The best thing about owning a house is the fun you can have changing it."

Mrs. Applegate arrived almost as soon as the Quimbys had settled. Mrs. Quimby took her all over the new house and she was filled with enthusiasm. It was soon evident, however, that her enthusiasm was less for the house as it stood than for the fascinating alterations she had in mind for it.

"Now why do you suppose they put four pillars in the lower hall?" she asked as they came down the front stairs.

"Maybe to hold the house up," Mrs. Quimby said.

Mrs. Applegate shook her head. "Just some architect's delusions of grandeur," she said. "The pillars should definitely come out."

She went on into the dining-room and stood studying it a moment silently. "Do you know what I'd do?" she said finally, "I'd bleach all that mahogany panelling. Light wood is so much more attractive than dark. Then take down that terrible centre light and you'd have a lovely dining room."

MR. QUIMBY sat in the living-room reading the paper. "Why hello," he said, getting up.

"Hello, George," Mrs. Applegate said and sat down and looked about. "It's a really promising room," she said. "I mean, the proportions are really good. Only what do you suppose they wanted a plate-rail for?"

"For plates probably," Mr. Quimby said.

"Well, one good thing, you can take it down," Mrs. Applegate said, "along with all that oak stripping."

"We'd have to replaster," Mr. Quimby said.

Mrs. Applegate considered. "Of course you could paint it," she said, "but it would be even better to bleach it." She glanced up at the ceiling. "I'd bleach all those oak rafters too if I were you. After all you don't want the living-room to look like a tap-room."

"Why not?" Mr. Quimby said. "We might even get in a couple of dartboards."

Mrs. Applegate shook her head. "There's a difference between English tap-room and Hotel Statler tap-room," she reminded him. "And look, why don't you run bookcases all the way up on either side of the mantel. That would hide those dinky little windows. Then if you lowered the mantelpiece about a foot you'd have a really attractive modern effect."

Mrs. Applegate lingered another half-hour and was still overflowing with suggestions when it was time to leave. "You really have a marvellous opportunity here," she said in parting. "I quite envy you. You can have a lot of fun with this house."

Mr. and Mrs. Quimby settled back in the living-room. "Do you really think we should bleach all those rafters?" Mrs. Quimby said. "It makes me bleach myself at the thought."

"Blench," Mr. Quimby said, "or blanch. Don't let her kid you. We're leaving things just as they are."

MRS. APPLEGATE'S envy was so genuine that within six months she had bought a new house of her own. "It's just what I've been looking for," she said. "I mean you can have all sorts of fun with it. I'll call you up as soon as we're settled so you can come over and see it."

A few weeks later she telephoned and invited the Quimbys up for the evening.

"I'd love to come, only we have a guest," Mrs. Quimby said.

"Well, bring the guest along," Mrs. Applegate said. "That's if you think he or she would be interested."

"Oh, he'd be sure to be interested," Mrs. Quimby said.

"Then I'll expect you about nine," Mrs. Applegate said.

Mr. and Mrs. Quimby and their guest, a Mr. Avery Simpson, arrived about nine-thirty. Mr. Simpson was a small man with pewter-smooth gray hair and a bright darting glance from behind octagonal glasses. He wore a double-breasted gray suit and Mrs. Applegate suspected—though she couldn't be sure without her own glasses—a hand-painted tie.

Mrs. Applegate took the party all over the house. The two women went ahead, talking animatedly. Mr. Applegate, Mr. Quimby and Mr. Simpson followed silently after.

"I love your view-window," Mrs. Quimby said, when they were back in the living-room. "What does it look out on?"

"Oh, just a small garden, and then it drops to the ravine," Mrs. Applegate said.

MR. SIMPSON got up and peered through the view-window into the darkness. "Pity you can't get the city to landscape it for you," he said.

"I prefer my Nature a little wild," Mrs. Applegate said.

Mr. Simpson came back and sat down. "The worst about Nature is that she distorts one's sense of arrangement," he said and snapped open his cigarette lighter. "However you can always draw the drapes," he added cheerfully.

There was a pause, then Mrs. Applegate said rather uneasily, "Of course, we're not really settled yet. The drapes are only temporary and the rugs haven't arrived yet. We're having to get along with scatter-rugs."

Mr. Simpson studied the scatter-rugs. Then he said thoughtfully: "One good thing about hardwood, you can always cover it up."

"I'm a little tired of broadloom," Mrs. Applegate said.

"Then how about linoleum?" Mr. Simpson said.

"*Linoleum!*" Mrs. Applegate said aghast.

He added. "I'd say an off white

(*Continued on Page 33*)

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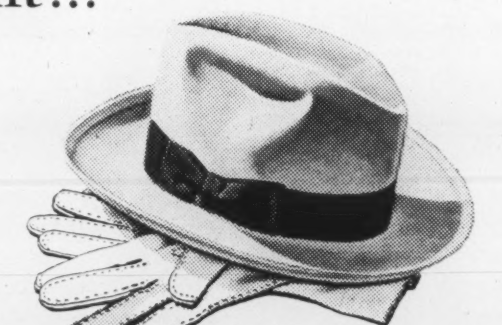

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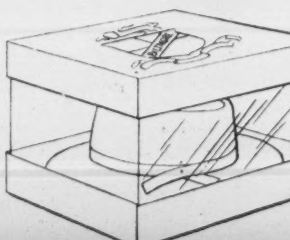

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(*Continued from page 3*)

If you do the entire staff will rush around and get tickets for you and give you tips on where to go and what to see. If you are friendly they will take you to their hearts in a way you will never forget. Luis Dominguez, the maître de hôtel, Juanito the bellhop and elevator boy, Margaret who ran the little silver shop and Sam the guide at our hotel became our "family" while we were in Mexico City. They sent us off with a fanfare to each new venture and they welcomed us back with smiles and great greetings when we returned.

If you walk in the streets in Mexico City you know that it is truly cosmopolitan for you feel at home. The hawkers of orange and green and purple lottery tickets soon become familiar . . . so do the posters for the next bullfight and the jai-alai. Flowers and fruit and even furry puppies are for sale everywhere. But always there are the ancient carved high narrow doorways worm-eaten with age, the Moorish grilled windows and the walled gardens where bougainvillea spills like fire over pale adobe. Iron gates enclose the establishment of a well-off doctor. You pass his place more than once and it becomes a landmark. You fall in love with the city!

Traditional Drill

You do the traditional drill. You spend a while in the Palace of Fine Arts, a hodgepodge of beauty and ugliness but filled with the exciting, upsetting murals of Rivera, Orozco and Siqueiros. These murals are so powerful, so tremendous, so brutal that you come away feeling whipped! Rafael Tamaya was showing his pictures when we were there. He had a portrait of Delores del Rio looking very calm and almost like a "whimsy" amongst all these giants.

We were even on time for the bullfights. It was a special occasion. One year ago the great Manolete had been gored to death in this ring. Now on the yellow sand spelled out in scarlet carnations for 50,000 spectators to cheer lay the flowering tribute "Vive Manolete". His music was played and the parade of the Matadors was on. We had what might be called ringside seats. We were in the fifth row in the shade "la sombra". We saw six bulls killed. There is nothing revolting . . . nothing sickening about a bullfight. It is a spectacle, a ballet of life and death with the skill and courage of the little lithe man pitted fairly against the strength and fighting heart of the great black bull. It is as Mexican as their music. It is something that you do not forget.

But Mexico City was only one half of the equation. We had been told to go some three hundred miles into the interior to visit one of the primitive towns founded 50 years after Columbus came. We were interested in San Miguel de Allende because of its famous G.I. Art School.

So we drove into the ancient colonial town of San Miguel at night. There were no lights. But we had a guide with cat's eyes. He was Raymond Brossard, an American artist studying and teaching life classes at the Escuela Universitaria de Belles Artes, housed in the old convent of Las Monjas. Up the steep cobbles we clambered, the headlights of our car picking out the low adobe walls . . . flowers . . stray thin dogs. La Cucaracha was lighted, the little cantina on the corner of the Square which stays open as long as the Americanos linger. We could see the beauty of the churches even in the darkness.

"This is your hotel" Raymond said. We stopped on a precipitous slope before two high narrow doors. He rapped. There was a scurrying and a little Mexican stood in the doorway smiling. He pattered off on bare feet to get an enormous key. We stepped into a Patio filled with flowers, a fountain, a green parrot sleeping on a brass ring. Our room was beautiful, cathedral-high-pink adobe with vast black beams in the ceiling, immaculate pink tile floors and a shower the size of a bachelor apartment. All this for something like two dollars, our money. *with* breakfast!

Our hotel, the Colonial, was just across the street from the Art School. We walked up to the Square to have our shoes shined, to sit under the laurel trees and look at the rough pinkish façade of the churches, to see the little Mexicans on their way to school. We could pick out the Americans . . . the artists.

The Lucky Few

There are one hundred and fifty students at the school now, although Stirling Dickinson, Associate Director was swamped with five thousand applications to enter after the first publicity. Painting, ceramics, murals, sculpture, languages, weaving and photography are all courses at the school. The only Canadians there are Leonard Brooks and his wife Reva from Toronto.

Leonard Brooks shares a white walled studio on the "mezzanine" of the convent with Raymond Brossard. Canvases line the walls, are stacked on the floor, laid out flat on tables. Visitors to the studio must close their eyes and draw a pig with a bit of black charcoal on the white wall and sign it. This is sort of an initiation. It is surprising to see what even trained draughtsmen do. Many of their pigs are square. We drew our pigs and felt highly honored.

Brooks and Brossard had a two-man show recently at the Institute Mexicano Norteamericano de Relaciones Culturales in Mexico City. It was a smashing success. Consuls, Ambassadors, all the "big wigs" turned out to admire and often to buy. They gave fabulous parties for the artists and their friends. Afterwards our Canadian Ambassador Sydney Pierce and his wife and daughter paid a visit to San Miguel to see the school.

The Brooks live in a beautiful house. They rent it from Jose Chavez-Morado and his wife, Olga Costa both well known artists now living in Mexico City. Marcianna, such a pretty little maid, with her dark braids brought the tea tray in and set it down in front of the open fire. Coya, a little brown Mexican dog slept on the hearth.

The Brooks told us that the G.I. Paradise myth was a reality but with certain amendments. Calla lilies are fifteen cents a dozen, orchids a cent apiece; a gallon jug of rum in an elegant wicker jacket two dollars: six cents a pack for good cigarettes, huaraches a dollar a pair—*but*—butter costs a dollar a pound, cold meat a little less; canned foods costs twice as much as they do in Canada and the quality of fruits and vegetables is uneven. And if you don't get used to the "manana" attitude of your help, you'll waste a lot of time and energy, fuming.

It rains beautifully in San Miguel de Allende . . . softly and comfortingly like happy tears. Quite late we borrowed a flashlight and made our way slipping and plunging down the steep cobbles. The little town was asleep. Behind the adobe walls poverty and plenty slept side by side. A single light burned in the little Sanatoria started by a refugee Spanish doctor near our hotel. We were leaving San Miguel in the morning, now more certain than at any time since we had come,

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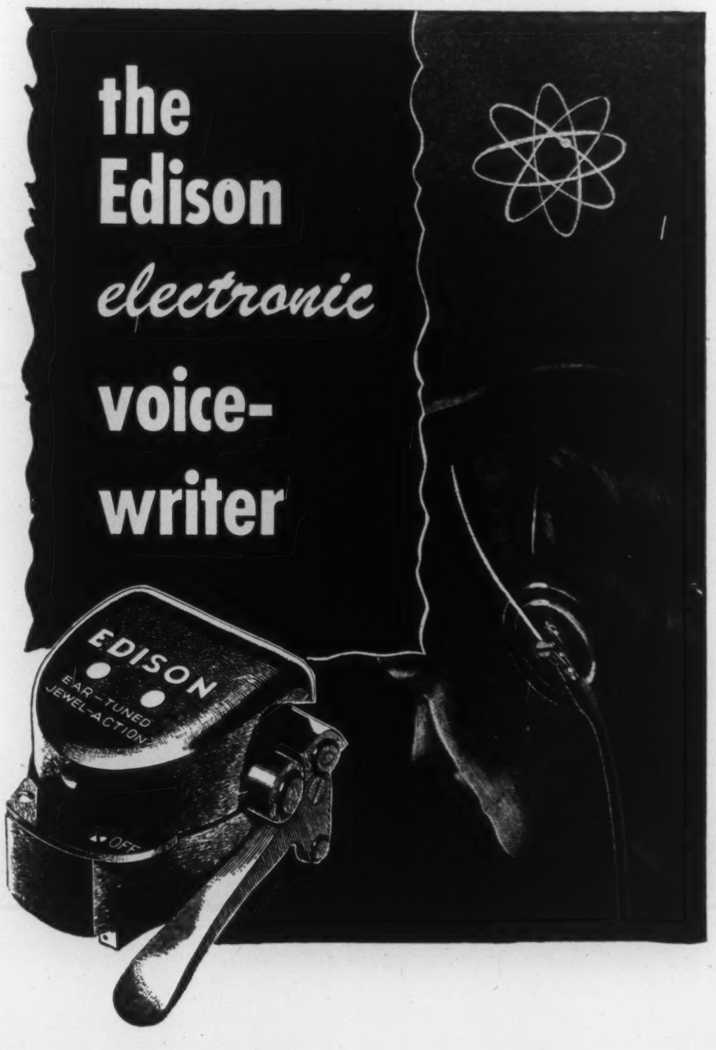

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Bishop's New Principal's First Gown Had Everyone Puzzled

By FRED KAUFMAN

THE customary trend in Canadian academic life is for men to leave the East to accept higher positions in the West. This year, however, the trend was reversed. Manitoba's Albert W. Trueman became president of the University of New Brunswick. McMaster's Watson Kirkconnell left to accept the presidency of Acadia and Arthur Russell Jewitt, head of Western Ontario's Department of English, was installed on October 27 as principal of Lennoxville's Bishop's University, a post vacant since the tragic death in December 1947 of Rev. Dr. A. H. McGreer.

In the last instance choice of a new principal had been quite a problem for the trustees. They needed a man with a distinguished academic record, yet young enough to guide the college for many years; they needed a man with exceptional qualities of character, a man who would understand the problems of a residential university and they needed a good administrator, particularly in view of the fact that a financial campaign had recently been brought to a successful close.

From among thirty candidates they chose Dr. Jewitt. Only 45, he had already held appointments at three different universities. When the offer reached him he was just settling down at Western. "I was very happy there", he told this writer recently, "and when the trustees of Bishop's asked me to have a look at their college I was quite convinced I wouldn't leave the circle in London".

But he went to Lennoxville, perhaps out of curiosity, perhaps as a gesture of courtesy. Once there, however, he changed his mind. For he, like so many others before him, discovered that this small eastern township's university offered possibilities unmatched by most of her sister institutions. Seeing his instant enthusiasm, the trustees also knew that they had found what they wanted and a few days later the appointment was formally announced.

Great Success

His first public appearance at the college was a great success. Scheduled to be the last speaker at the June 1948 Convocation, he sat patiently in his chair on the platform while graduates received their degrees, while the recipients of honorary degrees made speeches and while prizes and medals were being distributed.

The day was a warm one and the afternoon was well advanced. Finally it was his turn. Members of the press readied their pencils and note books and glanced somewhat uneasily at their watches, afraid they would miss their trains.

Slowly Dr. Jewitt rose and walked to the microphone. He thanked the Chancellor for the kind introduction. And then it happened. Said he: "Ladies and Gentlemen, I realize that I am the only thing that stands between you and the garden party. I don't intend to keep you long", and in a few well chosen sentences he expressed his gratitude and joy for having been selected. Five minutes later Convocation was over. The ice had been broken and Dr. Jewitt was off to a good start.

What is this man's background? He was born in Richmond Park, Surrey, where his father was headmaster of the Lord John Russell School. The school, a Royal institution, was built on ground that was part of the town's park and so, on days when he feels slightly facetious, he is liable to tell his friends that "I was born in a park". The qualifying statement comes later, usually much to the relief of the embarrassed questioner.

When he was but a little boy, his father moved to Canada and the family settled in Asker, Alberta, a Scandinavian settlement, where Mr. Jewitt Senior taught school.

When his father moved to Calgary young Arthur was enrolled in public school there until 1916, when again it became moving time for the Jewitts, this time to Ottawa, where father Jewitt was appointed Assistant Director of Vocational Guidance in the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment—the D.V.A. of today.

Four years spent at the Lisgar Collegiate and young Jewitt was ready for college. Just then his father's department folded up and off they went to Halifax. Dalhousie was therefore a natural choice and Arthur enrolled in the Arts Faculty.

With still a year to go before obtaining his degree, Dr. Archibald MacMechan, his senior English professor, suggested that it would do him good to teach a year. Furthermore, the good professor suggested, he knew of just the place. And before young Jewitt could say "no" he was on his way to Edmonton to lecture at the University of Alberta.

"It was a terrifying experience", he recalls. "I didn't even have a gown, save the short garb of an undergraduate and, after all, I couldn't very well lecture in that".

Long And Black

He confided his troubles to the university's general factotum (every college seems to have at least one such character) and a few minutes later the latter, one of the janitors, produced what was to be the lecturer's academic dress for the year—a Ph.D. gown with the sleeves cut off. It was long and it was black and nobody was quite sure what it represented. "But", says he, "I survived", and that despite the fact that he was younger than most of his students.

Back he went to Dalhousie, got his B.A., and then returned to Alberta for another year, this time with a gown complete with sleeves.

In 1927 he successfully competed for a Rhodes Scholarship and during the next three years we find the ex-lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, getting another B.A. (and, incidentally, another gown).

Upon his return to Canada in 1930 he spent a year teaching at the Provincial Normal College at Truro, N.S. A year later he was appointed Associate Professor of English at King's College, Halifax, and he remained there until his appointment to the University of Western Ontario in 1946. The only break during his 15 years at Halifax came when he was granted leave of absence to attend lectures at Cornell where he received a Ph.D. (and, although it is by now getting somewhat tiresome to repeat, another gown, the one he wears now).

Future Plans

Plans for the future? "Bishop's must retain the system whereby students are being taught not by junior and sometimes inexperienced lecturers, but by professors who have been carefully selected", he declares emphatically.

Strongly opposed to any trends of substituting professional training for a liberal education in Arts or Science, Dr. Jewitt thinks that it is not the subjects, but the approach, that makes the difference. It was for this reason that he was especially glad when he found the following remark in the university's calendar: "English literature is conceived of as a cultural and artistic, rather than a scientific discipline".

A strong believer in the benefits of a residential system, Dr. Jewitt underlines the importance of religious life "since we are concerned with the morals and ethics of the members of our community". In that respect he should feel quite at home at Bishop's where students belonging to the Anglican Communion must attend five chapel services weekly. Others are required to attend a church of their own choice.

Furthermore all undergraduates, with the exception of honors students in their final year, are given instruction in one or more divinity courses. It should, however, be pointed out that these classes are non-denominational in character and they include such subjects as the comparative study of religions.

Dr. A. R. Jewitt, new principal of Lennoxville's Bishop's University.

Bishop's, as we mentioned before, recently collected more than two million dollars for an expansion program. But, we hasten to add, this does not mean that the university intends to compete with larger institutions. The accent in the word expansion is on facilities, not students.

Among the things planned are new dormitories to permit women students to stay in residence, a new science building, more space for the library and, what is perhaps most important, an endowment fund to increase the salaries of faculty members. This will ensure that well-qualified men can join the staff without financial sacrifice.

A former Maritime champion in dinghy racing, Dr. Jewitt is no narrow-minded educationist, interested only in his books and research projects (a study of the Icelandic language is in his case). Music and curling occupy a good deal of his spare time and, should Bishop's revive its C.O.T.C. contingent as planned, as a former quartermaster-captain, he would undoubtedly take an interest in it.

In the meantime Dr. Jewitt has set on what he considers his first assignment: to get to know every student personally. But that isn't all. He will also teach two English honors courses during the present year.

"I just couldn't resist it", he says simply.

• •

ARGOLIS

HAD I been born upon that shore
Beauty and death had filled my eyes
Long since. A broken temple floor
Had been my playground, from the skies

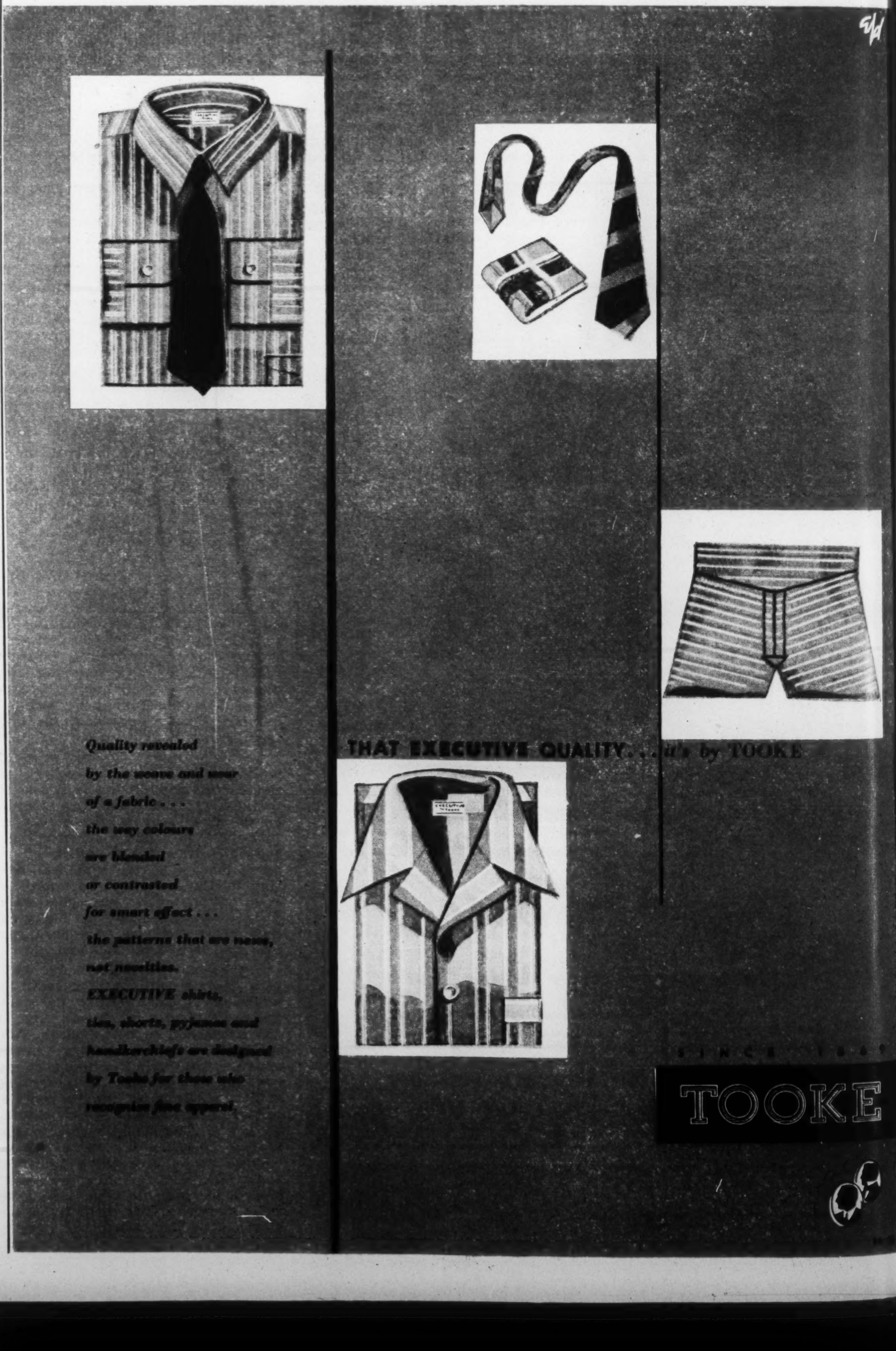
Above that headland I had seen
The halcyon, breasted blue as flame,
Sweep to the crescent bay and green
Her wings, and I had known the name

Now lost, of the long slope where lay
Grass-grown the bronze and flints of war.
And I had drunk from cups of clay
Had I been born upon that shore.

Or from the ritual cups of gold
Brought forth on feast days. Shrill and high
The horn had sounded, from the fold
The black lamb had been led to die.

Had I been born upon that shore
The salt-bleached sails I had seen furled
On ships whose decks of cedar bore
The loot and treasure of the world.

LENORE A. PRATT



LONDON LETTER

Nazi Bombers Helped Prepare Site For Britain's 1951 Festival

By P. O'D.

London.

IN the present state of the world, politically, economically and every other way, to plan a great national fair and exhibition for less than three years from now is surely an act of faith. It is one which the British government is making. Plans for the Festival of Britain in 1951 are already well advanced, and work has begun in clearing the site on the south bank of the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo bridges.

Before the war the task of preparing the site, nearly 30 acres, would have been a tremendous undertaking—all those closely packed factories and warehouses and dwellings and shops to be taken down and removed. Now, thanks to the efforts of Nazi bombers, the work of demolition has been very largely completed.

Here and there a house or a shop is still occupied, but so few as to offer no particular problem in the provision of other accommodation. Whole streets have been blasted into rubble. The job is chiefly one of clearing up, and this will be done by easy stages as labor is available.

One building which still almost miraculously stands, apparently undamaged, is the old Surrey shot-tower built in 1789, and ever since one of the conspicuous London landmarks along the river. It not only stands, but it is actually in use. From the top of the 140-foot tower they still pour the melted lead which breaks up into drops and cools and hardens as it falls, reaching the tank at the bottom in the form of shot.

The old tower is to be retained as part of the exhibition. Londoners will rejoice at the decision. They have a great dislike of seeing their landmarks removed.

Lacrosse and Lacrosse

Years ago I had a chat with the head of a big English boarding-school for girls, who told me that lacrosse was a very popular game among them, and that she strongly approved of it.

"It is such splendid exercise," she said, "and it is so beautifully safe". Safer even than cricket, I gathered.

I marvelled a little, remembering hard-fought lacrosse matches at home in Canada, and the relays of players being carried off the field and laid in rows like cordwood in the dressing room. But I didn't tell the dear lady this. It would have shocked her.

Oxford University is another place in this country where lacrosse is played—thanks, I suppose, to the presence of so many Rhodes scholars from Canada. Recently the Oxford Lacrosse Club made an appeal for more playing members, and gave a list of the desirable qualifications. Candidates were to be 6 ft. tall, should weigh about 190 lbs. or more, and should be able to do the 100 yds. in 10 seconds flat. They should be "mild-bent for homicide", said a postscript, "ex-commandos preferred".

Apparently at Oxford they don't play the same kind of lacrosse as at my friend's school. They have the good old-fashioned idea that it is really a form of tribal warfare.

He Saved A Poet

In the early '80's Wilfrid Meynell was the editor of a monthly called *Merry England*. One day his editorial mail contained some poems, written on blue sugar-bag paper. He laid them aside—it is perhaps a wonder that he didn't throw them away. When he did read them, some time later, he realized that a new star was shining in the literary heaven. They were by Francis Thompson, then a starving, homeless drug addict.

Wilfrid Meynell in the course of his long career rendered many services to literature, but the greatest undoubtedly was his finding and saving of Francis Thompson. When, after considerable difficulty, Meynell managed to get into touch with the drifting wreck of genius, he and his wife, Alice Meynell, nursed him back to health, so far as that could be done.

These and other literary memories of Victorian times are revived by the news of Wilfrid Meynell's recent death at the age of 95. His wife died in 1922.

Theirs was a long and happy and fruitful partnership — fruitful not merely of literature. They had nine children. Their youngest son, Sir Francis Meynell, is a distinguished publisher, the founder and head of the Nonesuch Press, and himself the author of some notable volumes of verse. It would be odd if literature did not run in the family.

Sir Stafford Says "No"

Sir Stafford Cripps may be as doctrinaire a Socialist as any of them, but he is also a man of immense ability and very wide practical experience who knows where to draw the line between what can and what cannot be done, and who doesn't hesitate to draw it when he thinks the occasion demands. He has recently had some very blunt and sensible things to say about the quite general demand among workers that over-time payments should be tax-free, as an incentive to working longer hours.

There is no doubt that a great many workers refuse to work overtime on the ground that they are allowed to keep only part of the extra money they so earn. To cut out the tax on such earnings would obviously make over-time attractive. Unfortunately it also would have the effect of making ordinary working-hours unattractive. The scheme would encourage universal wangling.

"It is really quite impossible," said Sir Stafford in a recent speech at Bristol. "A lot of people are working overtime without being paid for it at all. Also it would naturally induce both employers and employed to cut down working-hours. If you cut them to a ten-hour week everything over would be overtime and not taxed. That would be a very dangerous thing".

To a questioner who asked how the workers could be expected to put their hearts into their work under private management, Sir Stafford gave the curt reply that "there are today millions of workers doing a first-class job under private enterprise."

Sir Stafford means Socialism should work, but he puts the emphasis on "work." Not all Ministers do.

Pause to Refresh . . . Have a Coca-Cola

Lots of good ideas start at the soda fountain where friendly folks talk things over. They get so much satisfaction from *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coca-Cola that many fountains now offer an added convenience. They have the handy 6-bottle carton of Coca-Cola . . . so welcome by all the family. Enjoy a refreshing pause with a frosty Coke and prepare for six more like it at home.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Americans Too Drastic On China? Aid Might Still Save Much

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AMERICAN policy is now face-to-face with a momentous decision in its Far Eastern policy. It must decide to give large-scale aid, very quickly, to the Chinese National government, in which it has little confidence. Or it can choose to stand by and let events take their course, with the probability that the Communists will win most of China, and the possibility that most of East Asia will follow China into the Soviet bloc.

It is well that the Nationalist armies have won at least a temporary respite for the Nanking government and its control over the vital Yangtse valley, threatened by the Communist attack around Suchow. Washington will need a little time. The decision which it has to make simply cannot be a snap judgment.

If American policy-makers feel that they cannot handle the necessary aid to China on top of their aid to Europe, they will consider most carefully whether aid to Europe will contribute more to the security of the free world than will aid to China. If they believe that risk of war with Russia is involved, they will consider whether it is sounder to run that risk in Europe (as the U.S. has been doing over Berlin) or in the Far East.

Yet before "writing-off" the present Chinese government, American authorities must consider whether this means scrapping the policy they have followed for fifty years in the Orient, and throwing away most of the sacrifices of the recent Pacific War.

The decision will be a harrowing one to make, and in spite of all the brave talk about "either all-out aid or none at all," it would not be surprising if the outcome were another compromise: enough aid to keep the present Chinese government from collapsing — and enough to keep the present administration in Washington from being blamed for letting it collapse and "handing" the Far East to the Communists.

Judging from the Washington dispatches I have seen lately, the view which Nathaniel Peffer set forth in *The New York Times* Magazine, November 14, is fairly widely held among U.S. authorities in military and foreign policy. Peffer, who in the past has proven one of the objective writers on the Far East, declares that the one certainty of the situation in China is that Chiang's government is tottering. Unless the U.S. supports it on a scale not even considered up to now it will fall, or at best survive as a small local regime.

The Chinese Communists might then set up a coalition, with a few non-Communists "for decorative effect." As to "the pleasant notions once circulated in this country that the Chinese Communists are only agrarian reformers," he declares that they themselves state bluntly that they are Marxists, and aim to create a Marxist society in China.

The Chinese Communist Party, having been long established and being somewhat remote from Moscow, might develop Titoism at some later date. But that is only speculation; for the present their propaganda against America faithfully mirrors Moscow's. It is "a fair assumption" that a Communist China would array itself with Soviet Russia in a divided world, and if so she would pull the rest of Eastern Asia after her as by gravitation.

"What Should America Do?"

"What should America do about this?" Peffer finds that the course followed up to date has been futile. "Doling out money to Chiang Kai-shek is useless. Money will not keep his government from falling. Neither will arms." Arms sent to Chiang will only be captured by the Communists. Military advisers sent to train the Chinese Army for the future are useless to avert present defeat. He is quite positive that "the Nationalist armies are irrecoverably beaten and must be written off."

One of two things must be done, and will be better done quickly, Peffer believes: "Either China must be written off, or America must intervene with full force." Should no general settlement be made with Russia, and war be inescapable, this would mean that the U.S. had surrendered Asia to Russia by default, with the intention of seeking a decision in Europe.

To effectively prevent the Communists from taking over China would mean sending American troops and supporting air and naval forces to North China, with the risks that large numbers of the Chinese people would be hostile to such an intervention, and the Russians might send troops into Manchuria and North China to stiffen the Communists.

If the decision is to be made on military grounds, however, Peffer states his conviction that the present Nationalist army would prove a liability rather than an asset, and the Americans would be better to set about training an entirely new one, which would take several years.

So on balance he is convinced that it would be most disadvantageous to the Americans to "draw the issue with Russia over China." If war should prove unavoidable, America would be better to take as the main theatre of action one where she would have allies that can be counted on; that is, Europe. So, choosing between two undesirable, risky courses, Peffer believes that the United States would be wiser to "let events take their course, meanwhile retaining full freedom of action."

I have no desire to set my own inexpert views against Peffer's. But he does seem to suffer from the American tendency to paint things either black or white. It is "certain" that Chiang's government is tottering. The Nationalist armies are "irrecoverably" beaten and must be "written off." They would be a "liability" rather than a help if the Americans were to intervene. And "only" full-scale American intervention with the risk of war with Russia can save even half of China.

Now against this it would seem reasonable to point out that, standing in the midst of a tide of defeat, with a chaotic economic situation in the great cities in their rear, with their own pay uncertain, and Nanking full of rumors of a collapse of the government and the acceptance of a coalition with the Communists, the Nationalist armies have stood off the full concentration of the North China Communist armies in the first phase of the decisive battle of Suchow.

And this has admittedly been achieved through the strength of Chiang Kai-shek's determination which has fired his generals, troops and air force to their best efforts, and been sufficient to persuade such an able and highly respected figure as Premier Wong to continue in office.

British Less Drastic

There would seem to be justification here for the more moderate view taken by the London *Economist*, that a great deal could still be saved in China if the Americans were to make their aid conditional on the ousting of the reactionary C-C clique and the inclusion of liberals in the regime, assured the food supply of the big cities for the present, distributed arms to local armies as well as to the regular forces, and secured the announcement, and where possible the enforcement, of drastic changes

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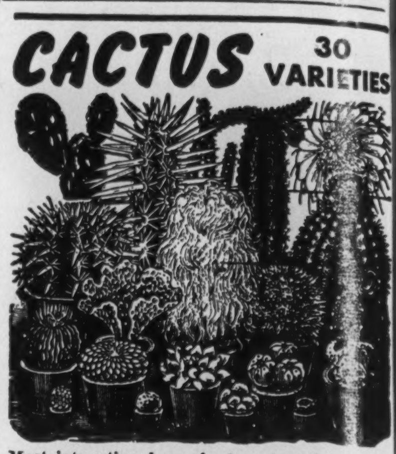

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in the relations between landlord and tenant, thus undercutting the Communist appeal.

There are still vast areas in southern and western China, says this paper, where Communism appears hardly to have gained a foothold as yet and where resistance could be organized under local leadership if the military supplies were made available and the initiative were no longer cramped by the jealous restrictions of the Nanking bureaucracy. There are generals who have been successful in fighting the Communists, but are not regarded as solid supporters of the Kuomintang regime, who could be aided directly.

Washington Too Defeatist

If it is argued that it will prove impossible to make such arrangements, the *Economist* answers that the Joint Chinese-American Board for agricultural rehabilitation has already made attempts to bypass the corrupt central authorities, and "with the issue in Nanking now one of bare survival it is hard to believe that the instincts of self-preservation are so slight that they cannot bring the interested parties together, and do it speedily."

This looks like an altogether more enlightened policy than the defeatist attitude expressed by Peffer and echoed widely in Washington that since "all" the aid to China since the war has gone down the drain, it would be futile to give any more, unless on an unlimited scale, in American hands and backed by American troops and air contingents.

It seems to me that, after everything just has been said about the waste of American aid by Chiang and about the inability of the United States to help a government that won't help itself by reforming its own administration and winning the support of its people by the necessary land reforms, that the real fault of American aid is not that it has been "limited" but that it has been sporadic and guided by faulty and inconsistent policy. That point was covered rather fully in this space last week.

American strategy in the Pacific War was as oblivious to political considerations as in the European war. Eisenhower defends his strategy as having been designed solely according to military considerations for the defeat of Germany. He left the political considerations to the political leaders, who neglected them so utterly that Soviet Russia was able to gobble most of Germany's conquests and attain a position regarded today as more menacing than Nazi Germany's.

The parallel in Asia to the Balkan and Central European campaign urged by Churchill in Europe, was the continental campaign against the Japanese armies in China urged by some strategists in 1944. In February of that year, Mr. Churchill, whose instinct proved so sure in Europe, assumed in reply to a question of mine in No. 10 Downing Street that American troops would land in force on the China coast.

Where War Strategy Failed

The decision not to do so appears to have been based on the very same reasons given against aid to China today: the government was corrupt and military supplies for the Chinese Army would only "go down the drain."

But it seems now that had the Americans landed on the China coast instead of on Okinawa, followed the strategy of a continental campaign and armed and trained under their direct supervision not many more than the 35 divisions which they ultimately equipped, these with their own ground and air forces would have assured the control of the Central government over the whole of China and all but the most northern part of Manchuria, while the war would have been ended as it was by the atomic bombing of Japan.

Then the Chinese government would have been secure, and, freed of the intolerable burden of three further years of mobilization and warfare, would have been able to turn to the much-needed reforms, on which it had made a start before the Japanese onslaught.

One cannot prove that Chiang's government would by now have achieved the standard of democracy demanded by the Americans. But has it been sound policy for the Americans to set as their goal the achievement of democracy in China, and to take the attitude that since Chiang's government isn't satisfactorily democratic, they want none of it?

Their own traditional policy, clearly set forth in Stimson's memoirs, had been for fifty years the support of a friendly, undivided China, as being essential to the balance of power in the Far East. Chiang's government was not, and is not today, as democratic as the Americans wished. But, as the *Economist* says, "there can be no doubt but that the Western powers have an overwhelming interest in maintaining any government which is friendly to the West and opposed to the absorption of China into the Russian orbit."

We have a direct interest in demanding land reforms if these alone will give the National government sufficient popular support to maintain itself. But we cannot *impose* democracy on China. We can hope to continue to influence a Nationalist government towards democracy. We cannot have any hope that a Communist government will bring democracy to China.

Shrill Cry of "Democracy"

The argument over democracy in China seems a little over-shrill, especially when it is put forward, as it so often is, by those who favor the Chinese Communists. These same people never suggested that when the United States, Britain and Canada were pouring aid into Soviet Russia, we should insist that she adopt democratic institutions, disband her secret police, open her concentration camps, allow opposition parties to function and be taken into a governmental coalition, and clean out corruption in the administration.

No one will accuse Lin Yutang of being an uncritical supporter of Chiang's government, yet speaking of this insistence on democracy in China he asks whether a democratic government based on party coalitions such as that of France, would likely have stood through the tremendous stresses of the war and the postwar period?

Finally, the American authorities, in placing an embargo on military supplies to Chiang's government from the summer of 1946 to the spring of this year, as General Marshall himself admitted to a Congressional Committee last February, because Chiang wouldn't take the Communists into his government, do not seem to have had a very clear idea of what democratic government meant in China.

How much can still be saved in China is far from clear. But nothing can be saved by American aid until such illusions and obsessions are cleared away. The Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung may have helped when he sent greetings to Stalin on the recent 30th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, calling for "a world revolutionary front headed by the Soviet Union," and declaring that "any idea of a middle road between Communism and capitalism is either hypocrisy or thorough bankruptcy."

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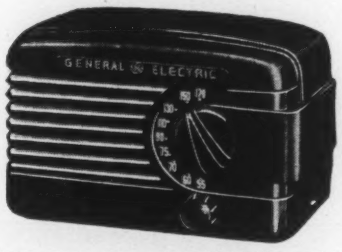

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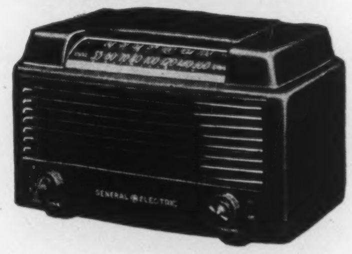

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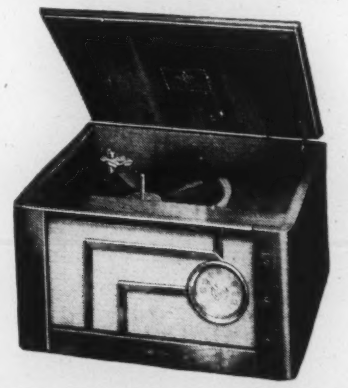

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Vancouver Firmly Behind Its Community Arts

By MARY ELIZABETH COLMAN

Latest and most ambitious venture of Vancouver's Community Arts Council was "Arts in our Town" month during October. Artists and craftsmen were assisted by theatre groups, authors, architects and musicians in demonstrating the abundance of varied talent in Vancouver today. Department stores, public libraries, merchants and press all cooperated in what is hoped will become an annual event.

Vancouver.

THE Community Arts Council of Vancouver is something new under the sun. This unique organization was formed in 1946 at a large public meeting. Its functions, in the words of Dr. Ira Dilworth, its first president, are to coordinate the efforts of groups in varying cultural fields, to increase and broaden opportunities for Vancouver citizens to enjoy and participate in cultural activities.

The office facilities of the Council consist of a desk, a chair, a typewriter and a telephone in a bare office shared with another organization. The Council has only one paid official, charming young Dorothy Chipping, the secretary. But with this meagre equipment and slender staff augmented by enthusiastic volunteers, the Community Arts Council serves the people of Vancouver in an astonishing variety of ways.

Many societies planning programs apply to the C.A.C. for assistance. Miss Chipping maintains a file of speakers with information as to their topics and availability. Organizations planning important activities check with her before setting dates, and so avoid unfortunate overlapping. With the cooperation of the Sir Ernest MacMillan Fine Arts Club a directory giving information on small halls throughout the city is being compiled.

Not only groups but individuals are served by the C.A.C. A recent arrival from the prairies interested in choral singing came in to ask if the secretary could tell him of a choir he might join. Another applicant wanted to find an instructor in china painting. Miss Chipping was able to help in both cases.

The Council's most ambitious project has been carried out during the presidency of Mrs. R. Reginald Arkell. It is the month-long "Arts in our Town '48" demonstration that had its genesis last spring in a suggestion made at a publicity committee meeting.

"Why don't we ask some of the downtown stores to exhibit paintings by local artists in their windows?" asked someone.

Art and Living

From that tiny seed grew the greatest demonstration that art is an essential part of healthy living that Canada has ever seen.

October was set aside as "Arts in our Town" month, but actually West Vancouver started in September with a two-mile long display of pictures in store windows, and the Vancouver Little Theatre concluded the festival in November with the performance of three one-act plays by British Columbia playwrights.

Under the general convenorship of Mrs. Marcel Godfrey hundreds of people helped to plan the demonstration, thousands cooperated to make it a smashing success and thousands more participated as spectators and audience. Every exhibition, concert, play or recital was offered free of charge to the people of Vancouver by their fellow-citizens.

The Vancouver *Sun* issued a special illustrated supplement dealing with the arts in Vancouver, a department store lent its gallery for an exhibition of paintings done by housewives, and merchants all over town had the work of local craftsmen and artists on display in their windows. The Public Library arranged special exhibits and many societies planned special programs open to the public.

The local branch of the Canadian Authors' Association sponsored a book talk featuring the books of B.C. writers and a recital of the work of B.C. poets, while the Federation of Musicians and the Vancouver Musicians' Mutual and Protective Union gave a string concert, and the Junior Symphony held an open rehearsal.

The Council took over the entire Art Gallery for a week and staged the largest and most varied exhibition of arts and crafts ever seen here. Besides examples of photography and exhibits of the work of amateur and student artists, a selection of the entries in a contest "B.C. at Play" sponsored by the Council was hung.

The crafts displayed showed an astonishing variety. There were hand-made puppets, toys, ceramics, embroideries, wrought silver jewellery and examples of the lapidary's work; there were handsome tooled leather hand-bags and exquisite samples of book-binding, to mention only a few of the thousands of entries. In a room given over to Indian art an expert basket-maker plied her craft for interested crowds, and elsewhere a member of the B.C. Weavers' Guild demonstrated at a loom.

Perhaps the most impressive exhibit was that of the Community Planning Association and the Vancouver Housing Association. It was a plan for the remodelling of Vancouver's Strathcona District, based on a demonstration survey on housing and replanning sponsored by the University of British Columbia and directed by Dr. Leonard Marsh whose important Survey Report is just coming off the press.

The exhibit showed dramatically by means of posters and a scale model the needs of this depressed area, its cost in broken homes and lives as well as in dollars, and how it can be rehabilitated and made fit for Canadian citizens to live in.

During the week-long Community Art exhibition the Gallery had a record of 6,538 visitors.

The high point of "Arts in our Town '48" was a large public meeting addressed by Miss Virginia Lee Comer whose brain-child the Community Arts Council is, Dr. Ira Dilworth and Sir Eric McLagen, distinguished past-president of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

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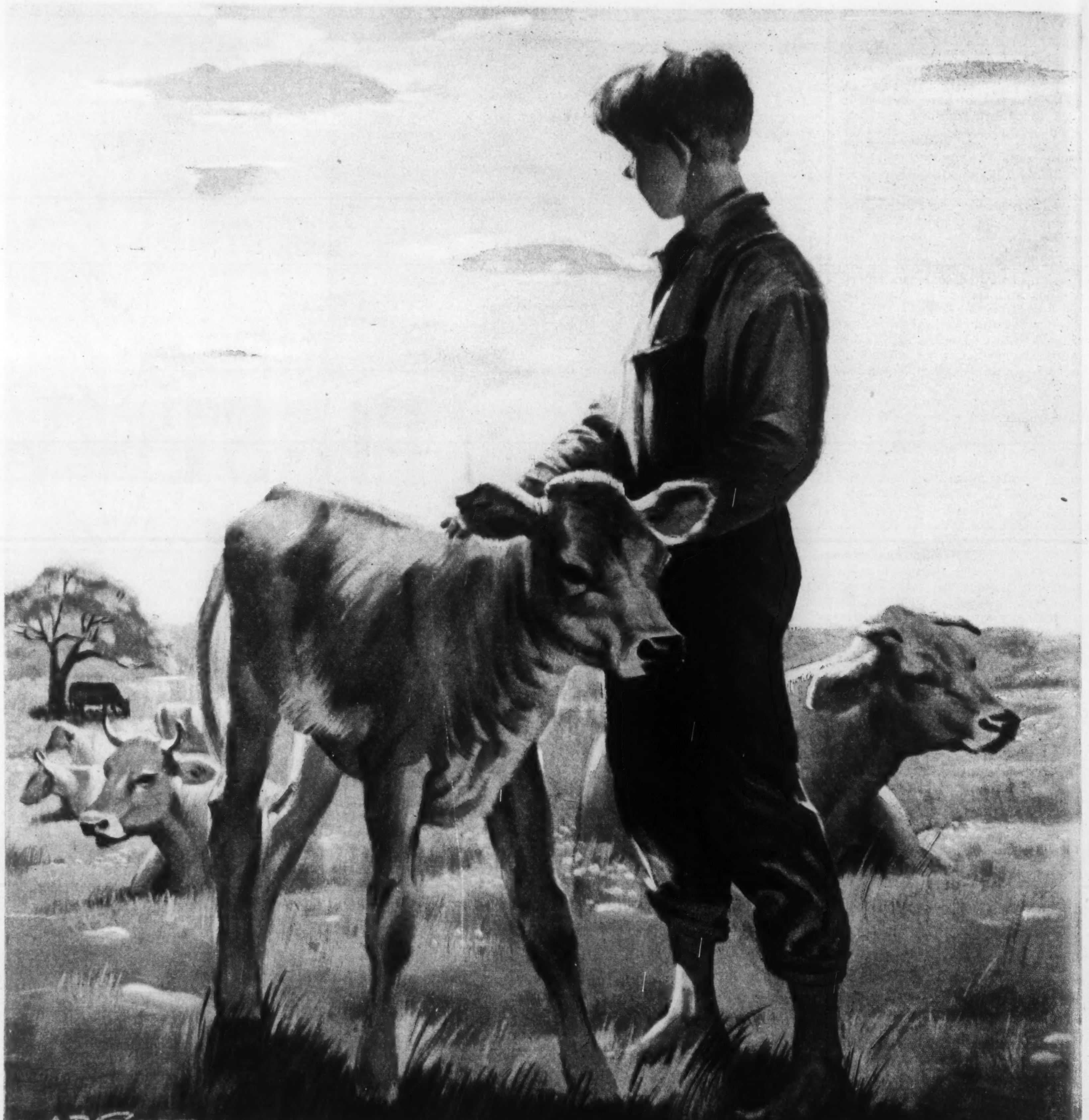

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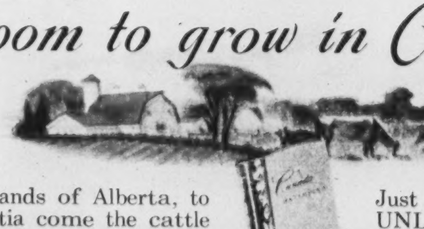

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SPORTING LIFE

Association And American Brands Appeal To Some Football Fans

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE occasion of the imminent conclusion of the rugby season is perhaps a fitting time to discuss a couple of notions recently propounded, by people who should know better, for the final and permanent conclusion of Canadian rugby. One of these gentlemen suggests that we should ditch our version of the game in favor of Association Football—or soccer. The other thinks that the local variety of football is not one-two-three with the American.

The soccer proposition being by long odds the weirdest and the least tenable, let's have a look at it first.

The soccer-bug appears to feel that if Canadians could have a good look at soccer they'd clasp the game to their bosoms and promptly forget rugby. Odd; lots of soccer is played in Canada and it doesn't draw flies. Moreover, many Canadians in the forces saw first-rate soccer in England, and it is not reported that they arrived home exactly bubbling over with enthusiasm for taking it up here. The game is played in many schools, most colleges, and by a number of clubs, yet the big difficulty experienced by its boosters is in getting anybody to play it, let alone watch it.

The soccer-bug claims that Canadian rugby is dull, and that it doesn't fill the stadia. It may be dull, but the capacity crowds at most play-off games apparently just haven't gotten wise to that fact.

IF NOT soccer, then, our friend asks, how about the two rugger games, League or Union, or even some esoteric effort called "Australian Rules"? In support of these, he advances the curious thought that they are superior to Canadian rugby because in the latter game "possession of the ball is all-important." This is a strange revelation, inasmuch as most followers of rugby as played on this continent have always believed that the relative importance of possession of the ball was the salient difference between the Canadian and U.S. games. Down there, since you can't kick single points nor (under college rules) very many field goals, there's no particular advantage in being close to the opponent's goal, since any play that works properly will score from anywhere on the field. Up here, with limited interference, long scoring plays are rare but points can be picked up from close in. In the States, a team given its choice invariably receives the kick-off; here, very frequently they choose to kick.

Our friend sets great store by the fact that in rugger there is no substitution, and few time-outs. The fact is that our game could be played without substitutions just as easily, except for the fact that by the end of the game the boys would be slowed down to a walk. They're slowed down to a walk in rugger, too.

Then we come to a dandy, wherein the thesis is developed that in our game a team 14 points behind with five minutes to go hasn't got a chance, whereas in rugger the boys would consider that by no means an insuperable handicap. Well, it doesn't take a genius to figure out that the number of points which can conveniently be scored within a given time is in direct ratio to the number normally scored in an entire game. Just add up some time the total points scored in ten representative rugger games and those scored in ten Canadian rugby games. The rugger game is 20 minutes longer, too.

Lastly, we are reminded that by sticking stubbornly to our own particular form of the Fall frolic we are cutting ourselves off from international competition. This, it appears, is a very bad thing. Our players are missing "the thrill and honor of representing their country abroad." Furthermore, "touring sportsmen have always been a country's best ambassadors."

It says those things. It really does. Remember those Moscow Dynamos (soccer players, incidentally) who toured England shortly after the war, spreading good-will right and (especially) left? They may have been their country's best ambassadors, but if so only because the ambassadorial competition insofar as their country is concerned isn't very tough. How about the thrills and honors which accrued to the various Olympic participants, in particular those who attended the Winter Games? Their biggest thrill was in getting out of there with their skins all in one piece.

AND how about the States? Nobody else plays their game (except for some misguided Westerners) and so they're cut off from international competition too. You want them to take up soccer? Then what are they going to do with all those big stadia? Who's going to sweep the dust out of them each Saturday? Moreover, it would be a retrograde step for the Americans. They were playing soccer as long ago as 1874 when nasty old McGill paid them a visit and introduced the ridiculous notion of running with the ball. They've been running with it for the past 74 years, and now you want them to drop it!

All of which brings us to the other guy, the one who asks that we should take up the American game. This notion is not quite so screwy, because no rules can be completely haywire which appear to satisfy some 140 million people (though most of them haven't had a chance to see *our* game). Here we're on the delicate ground of matters of opinion.

Our exponent of rugby Americanism (who hails, naturally, from the West) says that unlimited interference makes the U. S. game a "rum punch" compared to which ours is "flat beer." He coins a delightful metaphor, but he doesn't say just why it is true. Now, almost anybody else in the world would hold that the two things which make any rugby or football game exciting are long runs and lots of ball-handling. In the States, before the T formation came back into vogue, there was practically no ball-handling, because it was considered sounder to use all spare personnel as blockers. The T has been widely hailed as a game-opener-up because it reintroduced the lateral pass. The poor backward Canadians have been using the lateral pass for some years, on account of not having unlimited interference.

A second factor which is credited by the same party with making the U.S. sport superior to ours is their having four downs to our three. You don't have to be a Rockne to see what's screwy about this argument. The Americans need four downs because their backfield cannot be in motion (except one man laterally) when the ball is snapped. The simple fact of the matter is that despite their unlimited interference and what-not it takes the average U.S. club four downs to go the same distance that a Canadian club makes in three. What would happen if a Canadian team were given four downs, its backfield in motion, and unlimited interference is too horrible to contemplate. No one would ever lose the ball. You'd have to equip the defence with bear traps.

NO, THE one advantage—if you like that sort of thing—in U.S. collegiate rules is the one the coaches have achieved: the removal of most of the elements of chance. The better team usually wins. You can sit down on Friday and work out the probable winners of Saturday's games, and be right nine times out of ten. If this is a great advantage to anyone but the bookies, then we ought to adopt those rules up here.

This department has been saying for a couple of years that there is only one basic fault with the regulations as they stand in Canada. That is the ten yards of interference allowed to linemen. The difficulty is only that the ten yards aren't marked off on the field. Watching a typical game, you'll see a dozen occasions on which blockers go more than ten yards without being called, and perhaps half that many occasions on which they're penalized when they *haven't* gone ten yards. This uncertainty doesn't add to anyone's peace of mind.

The solution is very simple, and should make almost everybody happy. Give the linemen unlimited blocking privileges, and stop the backs from interfering beyond the line of scrimmage. Preserve the best features of the Canadian game (lots of laterals and ball-handling in the backfield, and the ability to score single points by kicking) and introduce the only real advantage of the American (the possibility of long touchdown runs when the interference on a play happens to work perfectly) and at the same time eliminate the officials' headache of having to watch an imaginary ten-yard line.

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Self-Preservation Does Not Work Against An Invisible Assailant

By MORLEY LAZIER

THE ATOM AND ITS ENERGY—by E. N. daC. Andrade, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. —*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

I LIKED this book very much. The author has been working in the field of atomic physics for a long time, and he has a quiet peaceful humor, coupled with a gift for simile that makes the book easy to read. This is especially true for people who like mechanical models to represent the incredible gymnastics of the mathematicians and physicists over the past forty years. The professionals scowl and go broody when mechanical models are mentioned, but they are essential so long as a lay vocabulary is to be used. The gymnastics in symbolism and logic are only incredible because we can now describe with great accuracy things that can never be observed by our senses.

I particularly like his quotation from one of his friends, that the transuranic elements, americium and curium, should have been called pandemonium and delirium.

The book goes through six chapters of fundamental atomic discussion, and then proceeds to discuss the mechanisms of transmutation and the release of atomic energy by fission. At the end of the book there is a good discussion on means or organizations for the world control of atomic energy, and also its uses for peaceful pursuits in medicine and technology.

The last paragraph is a little depressing. It says, "We can probably hope no higher than that the instinct of self-preservation will find some such expression as the scheme of control that has been outlined. The caveman has the torch, and he lives not in a cave, but in a wooden hut in a dry forest. Even if he is not comprehending we may hope that he will be careful."

I am suspicious that the instinct of self-preservation cannot work in the case of atomic energy. The instincts seem to be the result of centuries of environmental development, but they are called into action by external stimuli acting on our senses of perception—a loud noise or a blow, bright light, sudden heat or cold; a bad taste or a very good taste. The instinct of self preservation does not act for the man who is shot from ambush by an unknown and invisible assailant, and the instinct of self-preservation can never act in the case of any dangerous thing awaking no stimulus in advance. There is little defence against a tasteless poison.

This is really the reason we get colds or other infections, and it is the reason that I do not think that the instinct of self-preservation of any individual man will cause him to take any political action that will make the world control of atomic energy any easier. It is a bigger and more distant phenomenon even than taxes, and while everyone complains bitterly about taxes, he doesn't do a great deal about reducing them. These problems are not problems that can be solved by instinctive action by large numbers of people. They are problems that can only be solved by the reasoned, logical action of people who are trained in that kind of behavior. This seems to me why such books as this should be read by as many intelligent people as possible. They cause one to think, and tend to remove atomic fission from the field of the bogey man into that mysterious region of things with which we could be familiar if we did enough work, such as why the car backfires in the carburetor and what makes neon signs red—matters that are cheerfully left to experts. Don't ask what experts. Ineptitude is still about as common as noses.

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Atlantic Graveyard

By JOHN BISHOP

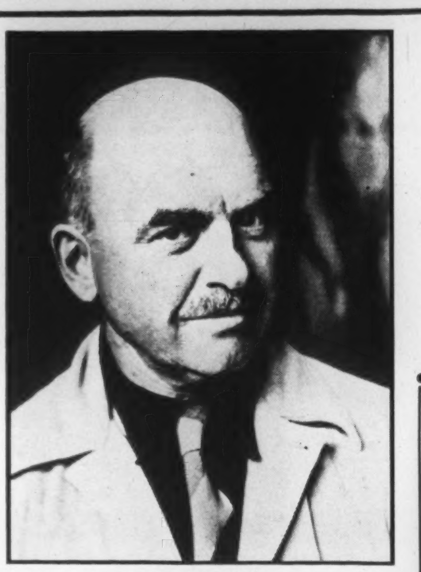
STORM AT SABLE ISLAND—by Edmund Gilligan—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

A GOOD many of us find that sea stories make excellent escape-literature. Remember how we thrilled at the *Bounty* trilogy and the first few *Hornblower* books? You are slated for a deeper and more lasting thrill if your read "Sable Island."

Edmund Gilligan, who has written nine books and not a few magazine stories (excerpts from "Storm at Sable Island" have appeared in *Colliers* and *Cosmopolitan*), is himself a man of the sea. But he disdains to overlard his narrative with the superfluity of nautical terminology so common in this type of novel. The story is the thing, and he sticks to his story. It is a tale of the adventure and heroism, the romance and tragedy of dorymen, told in a vigorous style, ruggedly and elementally, with a stark simplicity which is often intensely beautiful.

"Storm at Sable Island" is a credible yarn of two sturdy young fishermen, Christian Welch and Bartley Noone. Their lives are influenced malevolently by Luke Riley, ecstatically by Diana Riley, and inexorably by that symbol of evil and death, Sable Island.

Throughout the narrative, that black island south of Nova Scotia



EDMUND GILLIGAN

exacts her awful toll of brave men and their brave ships, fully vindicating her reputation as the "graveyard of the Atlantic". Over her barren dunes roam wild horses of incredible swiftness. The presence of a nameless, speechless, legless horseman on her sands deepens the mystery of her baleful magnetism.

The book-jacket calls it "a powerful narrative of the sea". For our money, this ranks with the masterpieces of modest understatement.

The Way Out

ECONOMICS AND LIFE — by H. D. Chatway — *Ryerson* — *$3.50.*

DURING the nineteen-thirties a number of authors trained in the natural sciences, such as Major Douglas and Professor Soddy and Mr. Scott the Technocrat, became famous because they claimed to have discovered some "scientific" remedy for depression. Usually the money system was found to be the weak link in the chain of prosperity. Miss Chataway, trained in chemistry, writes to warn that another depression is around the corner and to offer, in an appendix on monetary reform, her way out. The appendix is, as one has learned to fear in this sort of book, nice and neat and it simply fails to come to grips with the problems and with the limitations of monetary control.

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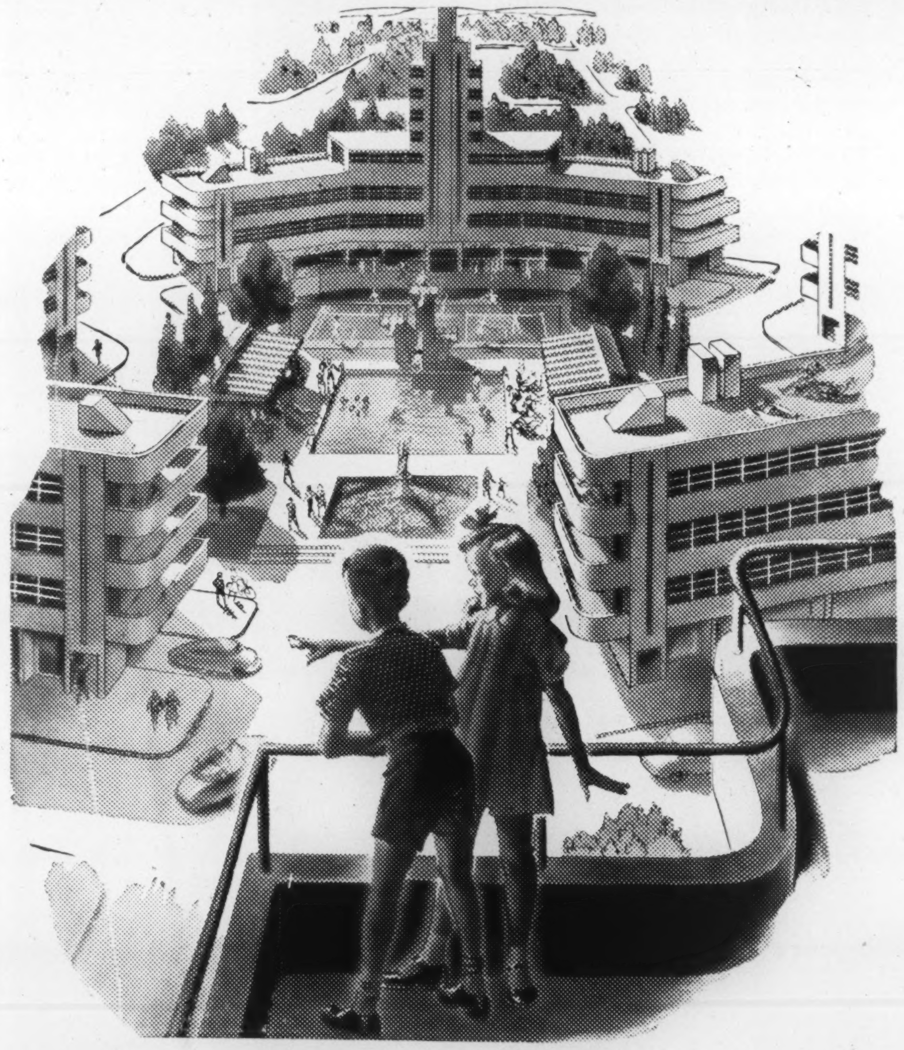

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THE BOOKSHELF

Leisure, Humor And No Mustache Ornament Bishop's "Champlain"

By J. E. PARSONS

CHAMPLAIN—by Morris Bishop—Ryerson—$4.00.

READERS need no introduction to Morris Bishop, who has pulled their legs frequently with his light-verse. Among the choicest and most regularly anthologized of his gems of Parnassian tomfoolery are "Ozymandias Revisited," "We Have Been Here Before" and the inimitable "Limericks Long After Lear." But this is only one side of the remarkable Mr. Bishop, who at present holds the post of Chairman of the Department of Romance Literature at Cornell University. His published works include biography, poetry, criticism, humor, and "The Widening Stain," a very creditable whodunit.

One of the outstanding qualities of his most recent biographical work, "Champlain," will be found in its leisurely treatment of the subject. You will have finished the book before you know it, and you will be disappointed that there are no more pages to it. But do not for one moment be lulled into supposing that Bishop simply dashed the book off. The task whose fruits we enjoy was not completed without years of patient and exhaustive investigation. Yet there is not a line in the book (future biographers please note) consciously drawing attention to the writer's diligence. The assiduity is there, but it is implied, never expressed. Surely we have here the art of concealing art, as applied to biography.

A second quality of the book is its touches of humor, not usual in a definitive biography, but quite to be expected from Mr. Bishop. We have seen some singularly inept excursions into the field of humor from biographers whose first care was to sit securely on a pedestal of academic aloofness from the reader. But Bishop is forever on the same level as his reader, and laughs with him. One or two of his sallies border on the coarse, but in general they are apt and refreshing. "The curious are referred to the comfortable quarters of Appendix D"; "I have interred it in Appendix C"; and, after a description of naked mixed dancing among the Indians, "This genial strip tease." The biography is anything but a light one, however. Bishop simply discovers that certain situations are naturals for witty comment, and the result pays dividends in readability.

No Dull Father

But easily the greatest merit of this biography, due in large part to the qualities already pointed out, is that we are presented with a convincingly alive man, not the dull Father of Canada coldly delineated in the schoolbooks that many of us recall with scant enthusiasm. Nobody told us when we went to school that Champlain was anything more than an explorer and colonizer. It appears that he was also artist, author, cartographer, architect, botanist, gardener, soldier, historian, a competent ship's captain and an authority on navigation. Besides, nobody told us that his portrait in the school histories and on the many monuments throughout Ontario is nothing but a fake, although it was demonstrated as long ago as 1904 that the so-called portrait of Champlain is a likeness of Michel Particelli, a sharp rogue of an official under Louis XIV. Incidentally, the faked portrait's imperial and mustache are anachronisms, since this fashion of facial adornment came in with Cardinal Richelieu.

Champlain's Indian policy was formulated long before he ever reached New France. In 1599 he sailed to the West Indies and Mexico, where his heart was filled with pity for the plight of the oppressed Indians, whom the Inquisition tried to torture into accepting Christianity. Conversion of the savage was devoutly to be wished, but not by compulsion. He never forgot this lesson, and treatment of the Canadian Indians, at least by Champlain and the Recollets and Jesuits, was uniformly kind.

We see Champlain the man most vividly, with his merits and his faults, the former greatly outweighing the latter, in his dealings with the Indians. Particularly is this true in his explorations into the interior of Ontario, during which, under the most primitive and discouraging conditions, he saw far more of the province than most of its present inhabitants ever will in this era of the good road and the motor car. And we must remember that these voyages with their appalling hardships were all undertaken by Champlain when he was by no means a young man. But he was tough and hardy, and earned the unqualified and constant admiration of the natives, who were quick to perceive and to scorn any sign of physical weakness in the white man.

His great aim, as expressed by himself, was "the foundation in America of a great kingdom to be ruled with justice and mercy, by France, but for God." Even when beset with insuperable local difficulties and the lukewarmness and indifference of the government in France, he never once swerved from his high purpose. His heart was Canada's always. More materially, his aim was to keep Canada so peaceful that the fur-trade would always show handsome profits; to this end he allied himself with the Algonquins and Hurons, and even helped them in their war against the Iroquois. It was Champlain himself who, at Ticonderoga in 1609, fired the shot which plunged America into a war that lasted, off and on, for two hundred years. But Bishop argues, and convincingly, that French neutrality would have been impossible, and therefore Champlain's policy was justified.

Finally, full of years and piety, this man of fortitude, this indomitable voyager embarked on his last voyage on Christmas Day, 1635. The good was not interred with his bones.

Footnotes in this volume are mercifully few and agreeably brief. The text is supplied with seven excellent illustrations and two maps, largely Champlain's own handiwork. The author acknowledges that the valuable publications of the Champlain Society of Toronto have constituted the mainstay of his biography. The book is altogether a handsome job of printing, though there are evidences that the proofreader had other things on his mind.

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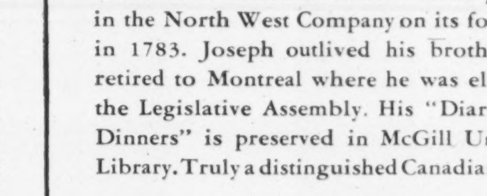

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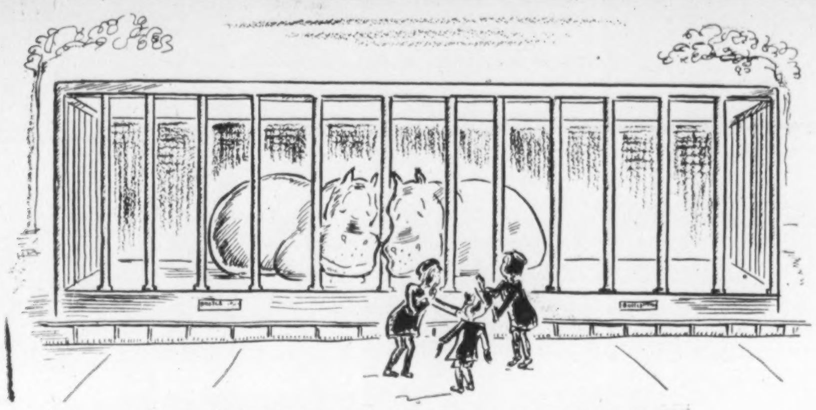

From "Hustle And Bustle" by Louis Slobodkin

THE BOOKSHELF

Santa's Simple Shopping Guide A Sparkling Children's List

By SARAH POPPETT

A feature of SATURDAY NIGHT's reviews of books for younger readers is that they have been carefully classified by age groups — an essential guide for all grown-up purchasers.

WHEN Santa Claus is making up his mind, better be around with a tip or two about books for the small fry. This year's selection is the widest yet, no matter from what angle you look them over—for hilarity, comedy, fantasy, thrills and chills, or even the lowdown on a moppet Hollywood star. Most of them have sharply drawn and brightly colored illustrations. In fact, if you let Santa know, he can produce just about any type that a young-timer bibliophile would like to find under a decorated spruce on The Morning. They're handsome to look at, exciting to read, and, as children's gifts go in this inflated Yuletide, easy on Santa's pocketbook. They're lasting answers to all those wishes on falling stars and new moons.

HUSTLE AND BUSTLE—story and pictures by Louis Slobodkin—*Macmillan—$1.75.*

Children were puzzled why Hustle and Bustle, two big hippopotamuses in the zoo, had ceased to be friends. It was a deep mystery and it needed the attention of the zoo-keeper, the park commissioner, the chief of police, the mayor, the council, and a town meeting plus a band concert to get them to make up again. The amusing story slides along amiably with a smooth text and colorful pictures. For 3-5-year-olds.

THE BIG BROWN BEAR—by George Duplaix, illustrated by Gustaf Tenggren—*Musson—$1.50.*

A well-known writer of children's stories and an illustrator of such tales who is just about tops in the business combine talents to present a sprightly new bear story with large color drawings. Right off Mr. Bear gets into trouble with bees on a honey-hunt—and no honey either! But Mrs. Bear bandages his swollen nose, and after a fresh trout he feels much better. For ages 3 and 4.

BLUEBERRIES FOR SAL—story and pictures by Robert McCloskey—*Macmillan—$2.75.*

On the same day that little Sal and her mother set out to pick blueberries, Little Bear and his mother were visiting the same hill for the same purpose. Things become really exciting when the two juniors wander off and accidentally meet each other's mother. The fine, large pictures (some are two-page spreads) are boldly drawn and heighten the drama of the story. For 3-to-5-year-olds.

COWBOYS AND INDIANS—stories by Kathryn and Byron Jackson, pictures by Gustaf Tenggren—*Musson—$2.50.*

This sparkling book is a bargain for anyone playing Santa Claus. It contains 52 lively stories and rhymes (no child's-garden-of-verses variety) about cowboys and Indians and their experiences on ranch, in camp and on the trail. There are also over 100 pictures in full color by the expert illustrator Tenggren. Every aspect of western life is covered. The characters are all there too: Daddy on his big bay mare, Big Jon, Mother in a calico gown, Grandpa dozing in his chair, Panhandle Pete, the favorite ranch hand, Grubstake the Chinese cook, Little Bear the Indian, and ten other cowboys.

The rhymes are as lively as the prose stories. For instance, the "Lazy River Ranch" goes:

It's a mighty fine valley, it's wide
  and sweet,
And a mighty fine ranch (says
  Panhandle Pete).
But a long time ago, when I was
  a hand,
All this valley was Injun land.
Your grandpa came in a prairie
  schooner,
"Yippi ai!" he yelped. "Shoulda
  come here sooner."

A day in the life of a "First-Grade Cowboy" is to be envied:

Next I shoot a lot of Injuns
  And some outlaws and a bear,
And a coyote and a puma . . .
  If they happen to be there.

For excitement and comedy there are stories like Little Sue being made a deputy sheriff and receiving a shiny new sheriff's badge for helping to catch rustlers; or stories about the rodeo, the prairie fire, the tornado, and the Iron Horse coming to town; the Indian story about the first buffalo; or the trouble a little Indian got into when he became tired of living in a teepee.

Youngsters 6-9 will be enthusiastic over this volume for a long time and will know all about things like pack donkeys, tumble-weed, prairie ghost towns, stampedes, trading posts and cattle branding.

GOLDEN BOOK OF NURSERY TALES—by Elsa Jane Werner, illustrations by Tibor Gerely—*Musson—$2.00.*

A generous collection of nursery tales (45 of them) profusely illustrated in full-page color and black-and-white spot-drawings, makes this one of the best buys in the Christmas selection of children's books; many of the old favorites (*e.g.*, "Three Bears", "The House That Jack Built") but some fresh ones too (*e.g.*, Carl Sandburg's "The Huckabuck Family" and Elsa Beskow's "Pelle's New Suit"). This should be a priority item in the children's library—ages 5 to 8.

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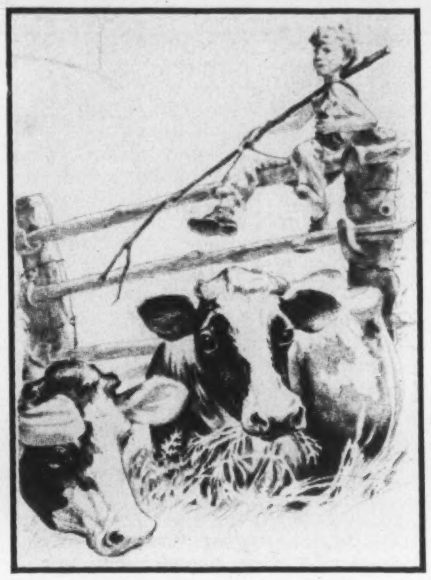
THE BOOKSHELF

THE CHESTRY OAK—*written and illustrated by Kate Seredy—Macmillan—$3.25.*

Michael, a young Hungarian prince with a love for his handsome stallion Midnight that is equalled only by his love for the great big, beautiful Chestry Valley, passes the war period in his occupied country. Nazi soldiers filled his father's castle and turned it into a German High Command headquarters. Then in 1946 Michael comes to America, passing through the Reception Centre into a new world and wearing a tag marked "Michael Prince, Orphan, Hungarian, displaced." His new home is in the Hudson Valley, where he plants an acorn that he had brought all the way from Chestry Valley. Miss Seredy's ability to portray the dreams of youth is fetchingly demonstrated and the illustrations catch the spirit of the story. For boys and girls 9 to 14.



From "The Chestry Oak"

KRISTLI'S TREES—*by Mabel Dunham, illustrations by Selwyn Dewdney—McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

This story is about Kristli Eby, a little Mennonite boy, with blue eyes and copper-colored hair, who lives on a farm in a Mennonite community near Kitchener, Ont., near the beautiful Conestoga River. Kristli's life on the farm is told with imagination and sympathy. Although the young reader (12-15) will be interested in the plot and character of the resourceful lad, he will also profit by authentic information about the sober, hard-working minority group of Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry, with which Dr. Dunham has enriched the background. Selwyn Dewdney's illustrations set the tale off to good advantage and dynamically express the whole temper of the strict Mennonite community.

From "Kristli's Trees"

THE BAMBOO KEY—*by L. A. Wadsworth—Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.*

This lively mystery will appeal to boys and girls from 12 to 16. Scott Prentice in the course of some sleuthing to clear up a series of strange events in an otherwise quiet town finds himself under suspicion by the sheriff's deputy. What clue lay in the bamboo cane that was used to knock out one of the servants? The plot has a neat structure.

THE LAND OF THE CROOKED TREE—*by U. P. Hedrick—Oxford—$2.00.*

Pioneering 60 years ago in the forest peninsula between Lakes Michigan and Huron, in the area known as *L'Arbre Croche* ("Crooked Tree"), is delightfully recounted in this semi-autobiographical, semi-fictional story. Youths 12-15 especially will be interested in this tale of hand labor farming, with hard work compensated by the thrill of seeing the land at last productive, the charm of nature at all seasons, the wild flowers and animals, the visit of the circus, maple-sugar time, and other aspects of rural life.

TEDDY, DAPPY AND JOE—*story and illustrations by Hugh Weatherby—Ryerson—$2.25.*

Saskatchewan-born Hugh Weatherby has written another delightfully-told and humorously-illustrated story about woodland folk. This time they are a cub bear, a dappled fawn and a white pup. Since nearly all baby animals can talk to other baby animals (and only when they grow up do they lose the gift), the three little pals have some exciting times—meeting a gopher and big snake, finding a wasp's nest, encountering a vicious cougar, a porcupine and a hunting owl. The story is a sheer delight and the pictures are chuckle-guaranteed. For 8-11-year-olds.

From "Teddy, Dappy and Joe"

CHAINS FOR COLUMBUS—*by Alfred Powers—Ryerson—$3.00.*

Teen-agers resent being written down to and when they detect the angled technique that writer is forever on their black list. This is an historical novel for teen-agers in which the author avoids any patronizing attitude and treats young readers as intelligent, imaginative people. The hero of the story is 15-year-old Francisco Perez, an apprentice gunpowder-maker in Cadiz, Spain, who is on hand for Columbus's homecoming in 1500. Columbus is ignominiously in chains. Throughout a fast-paced set of adventures in the Old World and the New, Francisco encounters those chains. It is a story of intrigue and mystery in a romantic, lusty period.

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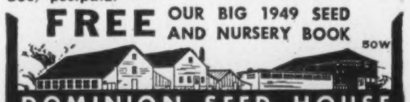

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"The Pearl": a Simple Film Parable Told With High Pictorial Style

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE PEARL" has so much the grave pictorial quality of the classic "Moana of the South Seas" that one feels it should really have been made as a silent film. This is in every sense a film to be seen, for the sound and dialogue and even the John Steinbeck story are all secondary to the picture's visual quality. It gives, quite literally, the sense of being too beautiful for words.

The story itself is a simple parable about a Mexican fisherman who finds a magnificent pearl in the depths of the sea, and through its possession learns humanity's lesson of brutality and greed, cunning and loss. It is beautifully pictured but, at times, it is almost perfunctorily told; as though story and continuity were constantly interrupting the camera which clearly had better things to do.

There is a curiously Scriptural quality in the pace, the costuming and the allegorical approach of "The Pearl;" and it leaves one wondering whether anything quite so simple can be effectively translated through so knowing and complex a medium as the cinema. The story has one thing to teach and the camera another, and in the conflict it is the camera that wins out and the story that becomes a little stylized and self-conscious. Every camera shot is beautifully calculated, every still might be a prize winner in an international photographic contest, and even the cloudscapes and the lines of breaking surf have a look of majestic "arrangement."

There are, to be sure, sequences of familiar cinematic tension—the scene in which a scorpion attacks a child, the underwater sequence where the fisherman agonizingly risks his life to wrest away his treasure, the fight on the beach, and the flight from pursuit and vengeance at the end. Even in these sequences, however, it is always the camera rather than the narrator that is dominant, translating moments of the deadliest danger into scenes of melting beauty.

Obviously the complex interplay between narrator and camera represents an almost impossible difficult problem of balance. Certainly "The Pearl" is a great pleasure to look at, so admirable in "treatment" that it is possibly rather excessive to demand anything more of it.

Comedy Workout

"No Minor Vice" involves Dana Andrews, Louis Jourdan and Lilli Palmer, all pretty serious people on the screen up till now, in the sort of comedy workout usually assigned to Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert. Louis Jourdan approaches the job with the agility and purposefulness of ballet; Lilli Palmer who can be cute and appealing without half trying, tries twice too hard, while Dana Andrews just sticks to being himself, a serious actor who isn't to be thrown off his style even if he has to take four consecutive tumbles off a footstool in the dark and work up an affection for a live lobster.

The story is about a busy pediatrician (Dana Andrews) who invites a neurotic artist (Louis Jourdan) to hang about his office in order to acquire a more human approach to his art. The artist, while retaining most of his abstract ideas about art is soon busy making concrete proposals to the doctor's pretty wife (Lilli Palmer) and the result is one of those marital upsets which could be straightened out in two minutes if the characters stopped that long and used their heads. In that case, of course, there wouldn't be any comedy, which wouldn't, I imagine, be a serious loss to anyone, including the participants.

•

Astonishing how the movies can take such disturbing topics as pregnancy at the subsistence level, the loneliness of old age, the disillusionment of war veterans and the meagre rewards of the teaching profession and turn them all to the uses of the tears-and-chuckles formula. All these problems are easily solved by Peggy (Jeanne Crain) the cheerful nineteen-year-old matron of "Apartment for Peggy." Peggy pushes her G.I. husband into the teaching profession, pushes the two of them along with their dog and cat into the apartment of a Professor of Philosophy (Edmund Gwenn) who is contemplating suicide and doesn't want his plans disturbed. She also succeeds in pushing all the G.I. wives into a Philosophy class, so they will be able to meet their husbands on a respectable intellectual level.

A great deal of good advice is bandied about during these proceedings. Peggy advises her husband (John Holden) and the professor about their life-work. Professor and husband both advise each other strongly when they show signs of getting out of line —*i.e.,* not taking Peggy's advice. Nobody advises Peggy, though almost anyone in the picture was entitled to point out to her that people sometimes like to make their own decisions and that 19-year-old girls, even when excited by pregnancy, shouldn't be so pushing.

SWIFT REVIEW

ROAD HOUSE. Routine melodrama involving a night-club proprietor, his singer and his business partner. With Richard Widmark in another of his arresting specialties as a maniacal killer. Ida Lupino and Cornel Wilde are also involved.

JUNE BRIDE. Robert Montgomery very funny and expert as a feature writer assigned by the woman he loves (Bette Davis) to cover a small-town wedding.

ROPE. Alfred Hitchcock's macabre study of a couple of free-enterprising young killers who murder just for fun. With James Stewart, John Dall, Farley Granger.

JULIA MISBEHAVES. Walter Pidgeon and Greer Garson in what looks like a slapstick parody of their Mr. and Mrs. Miniver relationship.

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Opera "Evangeline"

By FORREST JOHNSTON

OVERTONES of goodwill will grace the première of the new Canadian opera "Evangeline", scheduled for production under Queen's University auspices at Kingston on Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Written by Dr. Graham George, head of the university's music department, "Evangeline" is believed to be the first full-length Canadian opera ever composed on a Canadian theme.

It was an Amsterdam composers' organization, the Donemus society, which helped make practicable the coming performance. Dr. George completed writing the opera while on a holiday last summer in the Netherlands. Then he found himself faced with exorbitant estimates for the printing of the music. As a gesture of goodwill to a Canadian musician, who incidentally has a Dutch wife, the Donemus society offered to print the composition at cost price and to reproduce as many orchestral scores as would be needed.

"Evangeline" follows the grand pattern of music-drama tradition in cast as well as in scenery. There are 15 soloists, eight in major roles, and the large chorus plays a part almost equal in importance to those of the leading soloists. Directions call for six different sets, depicting scenes in Acadia and various parts of the U.S. through which Evangeline pursues her quest for her lost lover.

Queen's students have had a big share in the opera's creation. The libretto was written by two undergraduates, Donald Warren and Paul Roddick. Orchestral members and singing cast have been drawn chiefly from the student body. Student assistants have been assigned to stage director Arnold Edinborough and set designer Martha Jamieson, both faculty members. Dr. George will conduct the opening performances.

From a musical point of view "Evangeline" leans towards the conventional rather than the modernistic. The chief concession to the present day has been an effort to maintain theatrical realism. For credibility, the composer has omitted the traditional farewell duet when Evangeline at last finds her Gabriel, weak and at the point of death. The lovers' reunion is depicted in a brief, tense, dramatic epilogue instead of the usual, grandiose but impossible operatic scene. Elsewhere the opera story unfolds just about as Longfellow wrote it, the serious drama being broken only once by a brief comedy interlude.

Although actual composition of "Evangeline" was done in about 12 weeks, Dr. George admits that he had been making sketches, working with the librettists, and planning arias for a full year before putting his ideas in shape for the publishers. The opera will not be the first for the Queen's glee club and orchestra; Gluck's "Orpheus" and Auber's "Fra Diavolo" have both been successfully presented under Dr. George's baton.

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

QUEEN OF THE BLADES

Barbara Ann Prepares For Her Pro Debut

By JEAN LOVE GALLOWAY

WHILE all the United States hustles to purchase advance tickets to see the world's champion figure skater perform during the big Christmas show season at New York's Roxy theatre, the pretty little Skating Queen is practising—undisturbed, unnoticed and alone in a deserted rink on one of Ottawa's back streets.

I dropped in at the Minto Skating Rink one morning this week. And sure enough, in the cold, gray light of the big ice house, vacant of spectators and bare of decoration, there danced a fairy on silver blades. It was Barbara Ann Scott herself.

All great artists have to practise. And any morning here you will find this world champion going through her spins and turns. She does them over and over, again and again, until absolute perfection of form is attained. The hours of concentrated practice alone that go into those beguiling little bows at the end of a number, would amaze you. For no matter how skillful the performance, its finale must be dramatic and warm.

Barbara Ann is tuning up for her debut as a professional on the ice stage at the Roxy. She expects to leave Ottawa for Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street on December 5 to begin rehearsals there for opening performances December 21. One of her numbers is expected to be Ave Maria.

This will be the first time Barbara Ann has drawn a salary cheque. It is reported to be something like $50,000, a good proportion of which the champion is donating to Canada's underprivileged children.

If the concentrated effort Barbara Ann is throwing into her "get ready" routine is any indication of the quality of performance she will give in New York, there is no doubt she will win the applause of the house. Mind you, she will win it with her personality as well as with her skill.

When I watched her at practice the other morning, Barbara Ann was wearing a canary yellow skating outfit with soft green pullover. On her head was a tight-fitting yellow knitted bonnet tied snugly under the chin and she wore matching knitted gloves.

This Queen of the Blades kept to one corner of the ice close by the elevated sound room where her pianist fingered out snatches from Little Dutch Mill and Tip Toe Through The Tulips. He wore a raincoat and a brown fedora hat pulled well down over his head. Rinks are cold places to play pianos.

For the first hour, Barbara Ann practised without a coach. There were a couple of young skaters taking lessons at the opposite end of the rink. And there was a caretaker sweeping up under the benches. Otherwise, the whole place was as deserted as an Arctic waste. B-rrrr.

Every few minutes Barbara Ann would stop and glide over to the sound box. "Will you give me that ending again, please?" Then she would go through the motions of a bow. Not satisfied with it at all, she would call for the music again. They would keep at it until B.A. felt it was perfect. Every little while she broke into a spin—a spin that caused even the caretaker to pause and stare in utter amazement. And he sees this going on every morning. "You'll never see anything on ice any better than what's on out there right now," he commented seriously.

Small Corner

At one point in the practice, Barbara Ann called up to the pianist to play some symphony music. She whisked to the edge of the ice to pick up a downy white feather fan. She spent a quarter of an hour going through turns and spins—wafting the fan in motions of such faultless grace that even a swan would be envious.

When her practice break came I was surprised to see Barbara Ann hiking up the wooden steps to the gallery on her skates toward me. She seemed happy to know somebody had come to watch her. She bought me a cup of tea and we chattered away in the club lounge.

Barbara Ann explained that in New York she will have to skate on small ice instead of a huge expanse of it as in the Minto or Maple Leaf Gardens. Apparently this calls for many alterations in a skater's technique. A skater feels confined and cramped on a small area of ice after being accustomed to performing on a large rink.

"That's why I am keeping to one small corner of the Minto ice for my practising now," B.A. remarked. "And when I reach New York on the fifth, I'll have a chance to rehearse a good deal on the small ice stage down there."

"How will you spend Christmas Day in New York?" I asked.

"Well, right now, it looks as if I'll be doing four or five shows in the one day, and I appear twice in each show. It's going to be a busy, busy day for me all right enough."

For the next hour, Barbara Ann practised without music, under the direction of Melville Rogers who is coaching her at present. Rogers plunks a chair out on the ice, sitting down on it in his big overcoat. He wears a homburg and leather mitts, but no skates. Sliding around on the chair, Rogers watches every movement of this world champion—pointing out to her the slightest defect in form, getting her to try out new twists, new angles, as well as concentrating on the old ones. Rogers puffs cigarettes as he coaches and appears absolutely unconscious of anything but the action of the skater before him.

Ballet, Music, Skating

But Barbara Ann's practising continues long after the pianist has gone home and the coach has left. Her next session is spent with a ballet teacher who arrives to give Barbara Ann all the tips she can to inject the grace of ballet into skating. And when the ballet teacher leaves, Barbara Ann practises alone, trying to correlate the imaginary rhythm of music, the instruction of the coach and the art of ballet into her very being.

Finished about one o'clock, the champion unlaces her skates, leaps into her big powder blue convertible and heads for home, and food. The dream car Barbara Ann drives was presented to her by the City of Ottawa. Bearing the significant licence plate, 48 U 1, the car is a familiar sight in Ottawa's traffic stream.

The Minto Club which produced this world champion skater, is housed in an unpretentious building just over Laurier Avenue bridge. The rink walls have been relined with wall board. Until recently, the snow used to sift through the cracks from the outside when the wind was high. The members' lounge upstairs is equipped with comfortable chairs and a small dining room.

Photos of Barbara Ann Scott dominate the walls as the Minto Club is proud to honor the star who got her start in this very building. There is one large formal photograph of her by Karsh which stands out on the south wall. There is too, an interesting photograph of Sonja Henie with an autographed note which reads: "To Barbara Ann Scott with all my best wishes."

Often described as "Talented, Tiny and Terrific," Barbara Ann takes off shortly for New York's bigtime. She goes as Canada's ambassador who skated into the hearts of the world.

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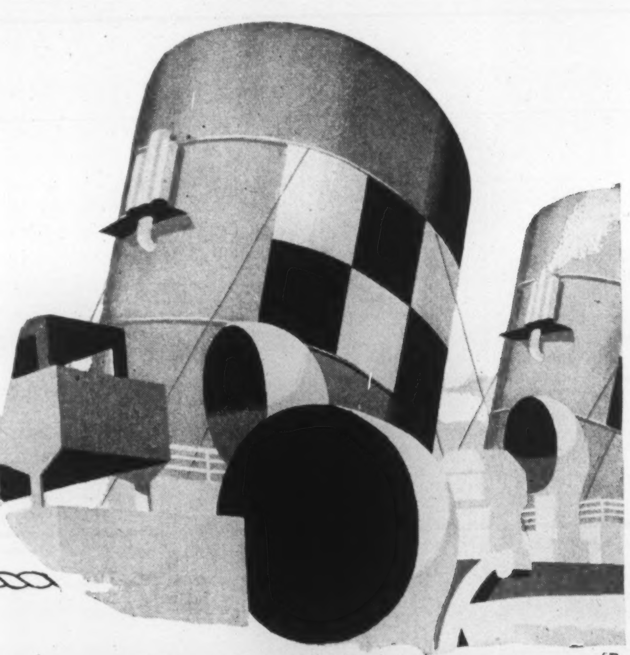

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MUSIC

Debuts, Premières

By JOHN YOCOM

QUICK glances this week at the west, east and in-between would convince one that exciting things are going on in Canadian music.

Let's look at the west coast first. Earlier this month, slender, dark, 23-year-old Hans Gruber, formerly the undergraduate conductor of the University of Toronto orchestra, set forth on his new assignment as director of the Victoria Symphony Orchestra. His debut was a successful one and Victorians were highly satisfied with the way he handled their 8-year-old institution. Said the *Daily Times*: "Everything he does is dedicated to music. His style is simple, clear, definite . . . His cueing was masterly and resulted in firm, clean-cut entries." The *Colonist* critic said that "Mr. Gruber was a pleasure to watch with his complete, quiet control." The program was Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Mozart's "Night Music" and Schubert's B-minor symphony.

In Vancouver on Nov. 17 the Oratorio Society (90 voices directed by George F. Bullen with Sydney Kelland as organist) opened its season with Mendelssohn's "Elijah".

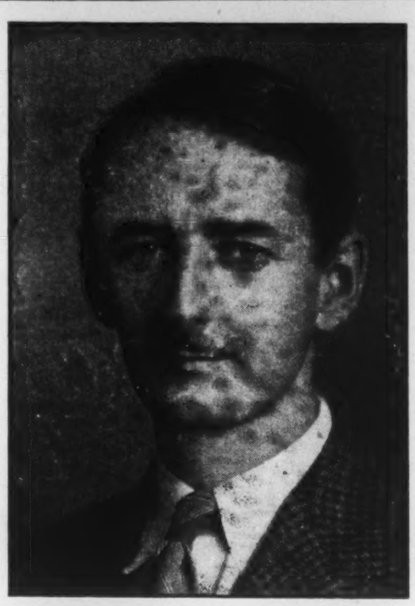
Winnipeggers were anxiously waiting for Dec. 16 when their brand new orchestra would be taken out of its cellophane wrappings in the Civic Auditorium. The new orchestra conductor, Walter Kaufmann, who recently resigned from the faculty of Halifax Conservatory, was busy smoothing out the performance kinks, and with his background the evening seemed to be assured of success.

And Winnipeg got itself a chapter of the S.P.E.S.Q.S.A. this month, the 553rd in the Barber Shop Society of 45,000 members and the first in western Canada. Jack Galbraith is the charter president.

The Kitchener-Waterloo Orchestra opened its season on Nov. 18 with Glenn Kruspe again on the podium. The soloist was Toronto violinist, Dr. Robert Graham, a talented musician and recent Varsity medical graduate.

In Toronto the Mendelssohn Choir, founded in 1894 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, was putting finishing choral touches to William Walton's "Balshazzar's Feast", which will be presented, with the T.S.O. and under Sir Ernest MacMillan, in Massey Hall on Nov. 30.

Canadian youth was taking bows last week. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of assistant conductor Paul Scherman, featured the works of two Canadian composers at its secondary school concert. The first was "Carnival" Overture by brilliant young Czech-Canadian composer Oskar Morawetz, a two-time CAPAC-award winner. The work has a variety of themes, is alternately spirited and sweet, in bold tonal colorings and gay in rhythmic design. The orchestra and



On Dec. 1, 2 and 3 at Kingston, Dr. Graham George will conduct his new operatic work, "Evangeline."

Mr. Scherman effectively rendered the vivid orchestration and received warm evidence of appreciation from the youthful audience.

The other feature on the program was Quebec composer Clermont Pepin, a gifted Senior School pupil of Dr. Arnold Walter, playing his own Piano Concerto. The work had an overall romantic character, and while not using an involved pattern of development nor advanced musical ideas in theme, harmony and instrumentation, it was a workmanlike and stimulating job. A long introduction by the orchestra was rich with feeling and thematic suggestion, but the first movement proper had an unsatisfactory balance between piano and orchestra. Often the solo instrument was buried under an avalanche of orchestral sound. For the piano, too, there was too much virtuoso material. However, the Scherzo was delightful with a sprightly, continuing rhythm, a sentimental piano solo in the middle with simple broken arpeggios in the left hand, and rousing finale passages.

Donna Grescoe

Last week, on her twenty-first birthday, Winnipeg-born Donna Grescoe was guest soloist at the Toronto Symphony "Pop." The star who has been Winnipeg's pride and joy since she was 8, and is a top-drawer pupil of Mishel Piastro, played portions of the Wieniawski Concerto and a solo group with accompanist Leo Barkin. Charming and gifted Miss Grescoe's violin playing already has the depth, breadth and lucidity one expects only in older artists. Her technique has no hesitation; her bowing and phrasing make lovely sounds and rich strong ones too. Even discounting that she is an artist so young, one finds heart-warming satisfaction in listening to her. The future must hold much for Donna Grescoe.

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Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro", the first major production of the season by the Royal Conservatory Opera, will be given in Eaton Auditorium December 9 and 11. Nicholas Goldschmidt is the musical director, and Herman Geiger-Torel stage director. The 18th-century settings were designed as a gesture of friendship to Mr. Torel by his former colleague, Prof. Carl Loeffler, of the Municipal Theatre, Rio de Janeiro. The costumes have been designed by S. Bagnani.

The cast is a remarkably representative one, including young singing-actors from Montreal, St. Boniface, Windsor, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Medicine Hat. Principals are Andrew MacMillan as Figaro, Marguerite Gignac as Susanna, Louise Roy as the Countess, Glenn Burns as the Count, and Mary Alice Rogers as Cherubine.

Ottawa feted its composers last week. Four were represented in an unusual Ottawa Composers' Concert at a local auditorium on Nov. 16: Prince Albert-born Robert Fleming, two-time CAPAC-award winner who has been in Ottawa with the National Film Board since 1946; Kenneth Peacock, who played his own five-movement piano work, "Images in Pentagon": Frederick Karam, one-time Ottawa high school trombonist, whose organ solos, "Folk Tune" and "The Modal Trumpet", were played by Myron McTavish; and William McCauley, Ottawa high school teacher, with his "Rondo, Canadian Ski Trail".

Down in Bathurst, N.B., a new little theatre group presented its inital production on Nov. 26, Booth Tarkington's "Clarence". Directed and staged by Eugene Hovey, who acted in this play in Hollywood a year ago, the production had an enthusiastic cast.

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THEATRE

Two Plays

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE present critic has a very distinct memory of attending and criticizing the performance of "Man and Superman" which was put on in Canada by Robert Loraine in 1906, and which was if we remember right the first really important performance of a Shaw play to be done in this country. The play was written in 1903, and was played by Mr. Loraine as straight comedy drama, with a most realistic setting of the Ramsden study and with all the characters in contemporary costume and manners.

The contrast of the Maurice Evans performance is very striking. Mr. Evans has decided that the piece now requires to be played as a period document, and since 1903 is not much of a period he has dated it back to

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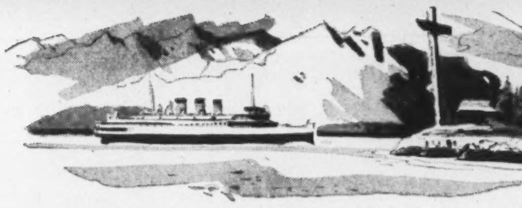
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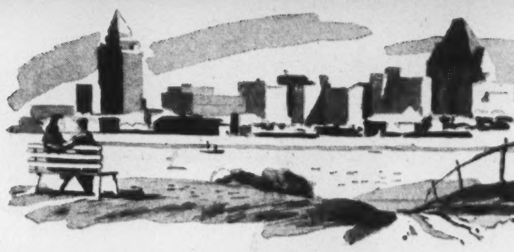
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the 'nineties, which is as far back as he could go because of the automobile. (The program says 1905, but that is an obvious error.) This dating enables him to avoid any attempt at naturalism, and there are quite long periods when the piece sounds immensely like a Restoration comedy.

This method makes it a great deal easier to bring out the full value of the Shavian dialogue, and except the Gielgud performances there has been nothing so completely audible on the Royal Alexandra stage for the last twenty years. But the shift in the whole impact of the play is terrific.

Mr. Evans may be right. Like "Candida", this play was an effort to show the illogicality of certain accepted attitudes by introducing

(*Continued on page 30*)

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RADIO

Convincing "Ghosts"

By JOHN L. WATSON

SOME weeks ago we remarked that the B.B.C. production of "Hedda Gabler" made Ibsen's classic drama sound rather dreadfully out-of-date. But nothing of the sort could be said of Esse Ljungh's presentation of "Ghosts", the feature of a recent C. B. C. "Wednesday Night". Mr. Ljungh gave us one of the most thrilling ninety minutes' worth of radio drama we have had on any "Wednesday Night" program—no small accomplishment, considering the notoriously high level which the medium has attained in this country!

The almost Grecian simplicity of its structure, the horrifying nightmare quality of its plot and the vividness of its five extraordinary characters make "Ghosts" a superlatively good play for radio production. The C.B.C. players made the most of all these virtues, and they succeeded wonderfully well in conveying the feeling of mounting horror and despair as the characters are caught up in the inescapable consequences of an evil past.

Lister Sinclair's adaptation was so good that nothing seemed to be missing and Lucio Agostini's incidental music was appropriately grim. All the players were more than adequate, but Ruth Springford, as Mrs. Alving, was quite sensational. This is a role which has challenged the best actresses of the modern theatre—and beaten more than one of them—but Miss Springford handled it with magnificent assurance and authority. She made Mrs. Alving a truly tragic figure, a women of intelligence and character and almost superhuman moral strength; the victim of the only thing she could not control—the monstrous injustice of society.

It seems to me that it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Ljungh to talk to us about Ibsen as if we were a group of undergraduates who had to be cajoled into reading our prescribed texts. In fact, C.B.C. producers, generally, ought to avoid being too schoolmasterish on "Wednesday Nights". The people who might profit by that sort of thing are probably listening to the other network, anyway.

The radio dramatization of Hugh MacLennan's latest novel, "The Precipice", was a pretty disappointing affair—especially to those who had been expecting something comparable to the wonderful "Stage 48" production of "Two Solitudes". I think the fault was Mr. MacLennan's rather than the C.B.C.'s, for the difference in effectiveness between the two radio plays pretty well paralleled the difference in effectiveness between the two novels. There is no character in "The Precipice" who approaches the stature of Athanase Tallard or Father Beaubien, no dramatic situation which approaches the taut pathos of Tallard's struggle for the unity of his country and his soul.

The whole production was rather flat and I think that no one cared very much about what finally happened to the harassed characters. One of the few bright spots, however, was a brilliant performance by Miss Joy Lafleur, who played the part of an over-civilized New Yorker with extraordinary conviction.

Stodgy

"1848—the Portrait of a Year" was an exasperatingly stodgy business. It was neither good drama nor good documentary. The episodes ought to have been dramatized, not simply read; the continual readings grew monotonous, despite the importance of the subject matter.

One of the most engaging—and certainly the most unorthodox—half-hours of music we have heard in recent days was the performance of "The Telephone", by the young American composer, Gian Carlo-Menotti. The chamber opera is well-suited to radio: the action is brief, the plot simple and the characters few. Mary Henderson made a spirited heroine and Fernand Martel an admirable hero. The voice of the narrator in the background was always a nuisance, almost always unintelligible.

The series entitled "An Age of Confession" is in the nature of an experiment and I'm not at all sure that it has been a successful one. To listen to page after page of readings from the works of 19th century writers is not exactly a stimulating experience, even though the readings are expertly done. I think most of us would rather listen to Professor Bissell talk for fifteen minutes about The Age of Confession and then go off and read the books for ourselves.

It was good to hear a whole half-hour devoted to the work of a young Canadian composer, and what the C.B.C. has done for Harry Somers it ought to be able to do for some of his colleagues on succeeding "Wednesday Nights".

I was not impressed by the unmelodious "Scherzo for Strings" nor the very un-rhapsodic "Rhapsody for Violin and Piano"; I got the impression that Mr. Somers was trying too hard to avoid being trite and that he succeeded most of the time in being thoroughly unmusical. The "North Country" suite was very much better; the composer seemed to have what the critics call "a more mature grasp of his material."

The decision of the C.B.C. to defer "for an indefinite period" all applications for television licences has caused a good deal of furor in the ranks of commercial broadcasters, some of whom were prepared to begin operations at once. The C.B.C. has undoubtedly been influenced by conditions in the United States where the F.C.C. has frozen all new applications, pending a full-dress investigation into the allocation and use of television frequencies.

In Canada some private broadcasters are financially equipped to install television transmitters, whereas the C.B.C. is not—but the Corporation would like to run the show, as indeed it must do if television is to have any sort of cultural significance. On the other hand, the C.B.C. cannot block the aspirations of private enterprise indefinitely without earning for itself a reputation for capriciousness and tyranny.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Rhyme with Crime

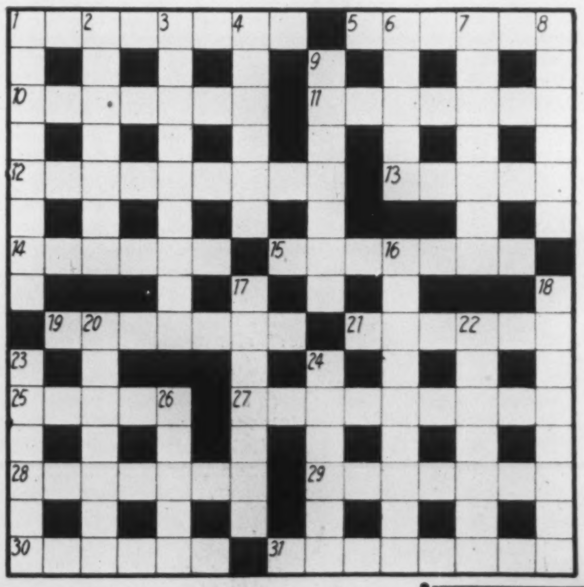
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. He sung of the French-Canadian habitant. (8)
5. If this poet had taken a wife, she would, no doubt, have enjoyed married bliss. (6)
10. Was John cruel to write libretti for Canadian radio operas? (7)
11. About that war—it goes from one side to the other. (7)
12. Not a light cape, by the sound of it. (9)
13. It's a sunny system. (5)
14. Relating to the mind, initially just missed being poetic. (6)
15. Will your tin rust banking it this way? (2, 5)
19. Despite its height, it occasionally needs a jack up. (7)
21. Christie-an name for 30's rival. (6)
25. Change part of the poet's name to suggest the whole. (5)
27. Is Marjorie obscured by a thick pall of verse? (9)
28. His name suggests rendering assistance to Canadian poetry. (7)
29. Hidden by Alexandra in error. (7)
30. Dorothy made a little more than a name for herself writing of slayers. (6)
31. How the organist's fingers approached the lost chord. (8)

DOWN

1. Does he hold all the cards aboard ship? (4-4)
2. Howl for Lulu about to eat in a mess. (7)
3. This will simply kill mother! (9)
4. Sisters of 28? (6)
6. Incombustible residue. (5)
7. "The stars, like . . . . , fade at last". (Hoffenstein) (7)
8. It's the most natural thing. (6)
9. Fruit to give you a lift? (7)
16. It's the thing for the shakes. (5, 4)
17. Plane fastener. (7)
18. I have tea with a lord to cut a better figure. (8)
20. Probably the most substantial part of an English tea these days. (3, 4)
22. He has the whip-hand. (7)
23. Maps vary in a steamship. (6)
24. The garden of Nova Scotia. (6)
26. A judge? (5)



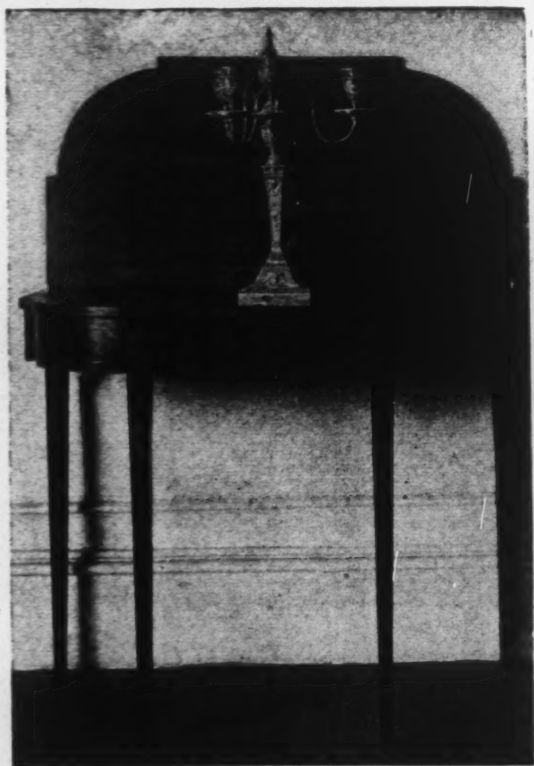
Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Cagliostro
6. Abut
9. Dress studs
10. Jack
12. Fried chicken
15. Exhumes
16. Leeward
17. Bonanza
19. Purview
20. The Happy Gang
23. Awls
24. Bone-setter
25. Tide
26. Centesimal

DOWN

1. Code
2. Glen
3. Instrumental
4. Suttees
5. Radical
7. Black magic
8. Taking down
11. Wine drinkers
13. Melba toast
14. Channelled
18. Approve
19. Pigment
21. Item
22. Oral



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THE WORLD OVER

BUILDING

Houses from Salvage

By HARRIET DUFF SMITH

CRYING need for shelter for prairie veterans reveals Herculean tasks accomplished by petite Dorothea Jones, whose efforts challenge the adage "Westerners are wasters"! She ferrets out material, otherwise unused, to fill shortage gaps, draws plans and from this material constructs dozens of lower priced homes for Manitobans.

On what was practically bald prairie smile chic cottages, bungalows, two-story houses — Dorothea's neat gems set in tailored green lawns. Rough-hewn individualism and a strong feminine instinct for thrift has spurred this woman to seek, as co-workers, the fast vanishing, unregimented artisan, with patience enough to experiment with such materials as rustic tamarac slabs or prairie clay for durable walls, in lieu of seasoned lumber.

Dorothea Jones barters for unused municipal buildings, moves them to city lots, then lifts their faces so successfully they often outshine their more conventionally built neighbors. She rejuvenates the spacious old home into several smart units . . . or garners brick, stone, rich oaken doors, flooring, panelling, from luxurious homes crept upon by commerce!

Midnight hours find this woman still calculating, measuring, designing the materials she has mined into the size or style of house most urgently needed. Nor is she above hammering nails herself in these times of labor-shortage.

Tamarac Slabs

Tired of watching young couples buck the housing shortage, Dorothea decided to satisfy a long-felt desire to do something about it herself. Everybody talked, but where were the houses? Never a talker, this builder rolled up her sleeves. To fortify her she had a couple of decades of homemaking ideas. Putting up houses by the dozen is strictly not her forte. She allows herself plenty of time to experiment in practical building and her work passes every scrutinous test.

"Modern newlyweds are practical," said the soft-spoken Dorothea. "They insist upon beauty as well as utility." Her brown eyes lingered on the lovely old fireplace at the Manitoba University Women's Club. You would never think, by her neat tailored brown suit, that she hurried away from work on a building to chat there with me. When I asked her how she could put up homes when many other buildings were waiting for materials she told me about one night, back around 1943, when there was no lumber and hardly a pound of cement for stucco. She was desperate for material for walls and was mulling it over instead of sleeping.

Dorothea began to wonder what happened the rounded part of the felled trees after the lumber for war needs was taken out. At daybreak she was off on the hundred mile drive from Winnipeg to Whiteshell Forest Reserve to find out. To her joy, she discovered some perfect outer tamarac slabs eight feet long! Just the height for walls. Images of rustic beauty took hold of her. But where to get lumber for a roof? The house design must depend upon the material she could track down. Her quick mind did overtime. She had it. There was that big abandoned filling station she had so often passed. If she could buy that, its massive roof, combined with these slabs would make a perfect Tudor house.

Dorothea could not drive back to the city fast enough. Finding the station available, at a price that would make her plans possible, she bought it instantly. Back she drove to secure the tamarac. The minute she returned she began to draw her plans. The style and pitch of the roof must fit those gables exactly. To trim off one fraction of an inch would skyrocket labor costs.

After long, exhausting calculations she wangled a plan for a large living room, dining room, hallways, kitchen, three bedrooms upstairs, a huge garage. She set this attractive, rustic house in Manitoba's historic Seven Oaks Park. Its weathered roof gables charm those who appreciate the traditional. Folk who enjoy the distinctive in architecture are the proud owners. They have called it "Whiteshell."

Miss Jones got her secondary education at the Great Northern Polytechnic College, London. She has since taken many courses in interior decorating and architecture on this continent, studied at Chicago Art Institute in 1925. She did preparatory work in Montreal as early as 1918, and has toured this continent seeking ideas. She admires the rustic log dwellings of Prince Rupert, the old English homes of Victoria, the clean, modernistic lines of New York, but the clay houses of California and the deep south are her first loves.

I saw three of the six clay homes Miss Jones has constructed in Manitoba. The two-story house in West Winnipeg, the rural home in Charleswood, the five-roomed bungalow in West Kildonan. Construction is similar in all three. I like the bungalow. Fourteen-inch walls conserve costly heat in winter, resist heat in summer and shut out raucous street noises. The mason's trick-of-the-trade in rounding sills and bases obliterates all harsh, straight lines. It has a spacious living room, deeply recessed windows, ultra-modern kitchen, set-in tub and shower, large bedrooms, cupboards, hallways.

Born within the sound of London's Bow Bells, the eldest of a family of ten, Dorothea Jones is used to doing things on her own initiative. But labor satisfies her. She lives simply, along with two of her brothers at the old West Kildonan home. She often lunches on the job, using a shingle for a tray.

Building has not earned her fancy money. She simply sees a need, seeks material, designs it to a house, builds, sells the house, and plans another. Her first fling at building was during her eighteenth year when, through the Winnipeg Housing Commission, with her father's supervision she planned a four-roomed cottage of native Manitoba brick. One of her first major ventures was the building of three conventional red brick houses for which there was a ready market. But reclamation and conservation is more artistically satisfying to her, and she turned to this seriously during the prairie drought years.

"I learned to bargain early," she said. "Father took me with him to do household shopping when mother was busy with the other children," she laughed. She was a personal shopper during her early twenties, mainly for out-of-town customers of a large commercial firm. People sent money, often large sums, with their photographs only, for the selection of clothes, furniture, luggage. "I had to make quick decisions with good judgment and got an insight into quality and value!" she smiled.

Sawn In Half

She hadn't much time. She had just bought a building at Grassmere that had once housed Nazi prisoners. Too immense to move, she had had it sawn in half. She then designed a semi-detached villa of it containing two bungalows with sixty-four foot frontage.

"These public buildings often make splendid homes. The good ones should all be utilized. But builders do not always have the patience. The imaginative tradesman is almost a thing of the past. He has been stifled from lack of expression these 'hurry-up' days."

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PI OR PIE?

Education's Missing Link

By MAY RICHSTONE

"OF COURSE I can cook," I assured my new husband complacently. The mere question made me smile. Hadn't I taken domestic science at school! Wasn't my notebook nestling among the treasures of my trousseau!

I smile now, remembering the first meal I prepared. Out came my notebook, on went a frivolous apron. As I followed recipes with painstaking precision, I seemed to be using every utensil in the kitchen. But no effort was too much for that first perfect meal.

I remember the menu vividly: corn chowder, creamed tuna with baked macaroni. Dessert was vanilla pudding. With dutiful devotion, my husband waded through these pale, bland courses. There were candles and flowers on the table, and his praise was quite satisfactory.

But when he followed me into the tiny kitchen to help with the dishes, he stepped back and gasped. "All these pots and pans and bowls and things!" He whistled. "That must have been a complicated meal to prepare!"

"It was," I assured him. "But that's all right. There seems to be enough left for tomorrow's dinner, too."

An expression of pure anguish flitted across his face. "Look honey child," he said, flexing his muscles, "I'm a well man now. I can come off a soft diet. After we finish up these delicacies, let's have something tough—like steak!"

At that moment, there stole into my mind a little corrosive doubt as to the value of the domestic science course. The doubt has grown, during the years, to a question of the value of the whole educational set-up. What did I learn at school to prepare me for life? Precious little, I'm afraid.

The Hard Way

True, my formal education happened many years ago. But things haven't changed much. In my daughter's domestic science course, last year, she also learned how to make corn chowder. She learned it the hard way, with lots of pots, pans and strainers. The brief way may be the best way to a busy housewife. But in a domestic science course, there is no such thing as a short cut.

The course also taught my daughter something about housecleaning. The teacher and a crew of five girls flicked a dust cloth around an immaculate three room apartment. Once, each term, a girl washed a spotless floor the size of a postage stamp. The rest was lectures. If my daughter hadn't been swamped with research reading after school, she might have found time to apply some of her theories at home. But school and homework swallow so much of a student's time, that parents hesitate to impose any household obligations.

And what happens to all this intellectual effort? Even if I remembered any great part of my formal schooling, would the study of the Trojan Wars help me darn socks deftly or turn up a hem, or cut down a man's suit into a miniature edition? Will the algebra and geometry I have forgotten guide me in setting an attractive, nourishing, economical table? Did the abnormal psychology I dipped into help me one iota in smoothing the rough edges from in-law relationships? Did aesthetics teach me how to dress becomingly on a limited budget? Did philosophy outline the technique for a buoyant outlook on life in the teeth of all vicissitudes? What practical good has my education been to me?

True, it fitted me for a business career. The things I learned at school were the tools of my trade, for a time. But when I graduated into the career of marriage, I found myself absolutely untrained. Not only did I not know what I should have known for my new role; I didn't know I didn't know them.

True, too, my education pushed back personal horizons of ignorance, and taught me something about the great men, the great movements, the great accomplishments in human history. But at this point, education and the individual come to the parting of the ways. Education stays on its lofty plane, while the individual flounders in the depths of practical living.

As a prospective wife and mother, I could well have used a far more extensive curriculum. For regardless of what other career she is preparing for, a girl should also be trained for the career of marriage. As it is, girls enter marriage without the remotest conception of what obligation that contract implies. Too often, girls are not even aware that marriage is a career, as exacting as any other, in its own inimitable way. Marriage is the culmination of love's young dream, a romantic never-never land, too often. When obligations rear their ugly heads, when the need for self-sacrifice and compromise become apparent, many of these sweet young things are ready to cry havoc and quits.

Hosannas

The blame lies in the parents, perhaps; but the fault is with the educational system, too. Education can do a better job. A girl should know how to cook. The way to a man's heart may not be exclusively through his stomach; but long after he stops rhapsodizing about his wife's eyes, he sings hosannas to her apple pies.

It wouldn't hurt for the boys to learn how to cook, either. There's nothing like having a pinch hitter right on the premises for an emergency.

Both boys and girls ought to have up their sleeves all the arts and short-cuts of running a home deftly and efficiently. They should be versed in the mechanics of running a house, too. How to replace a light switch, for example, how to change a washer, how to clean a drain, how to retape and repaint venetian blinds, how to paint and paper a room—the ability to work with one's hands is invaluable. There is no substitute for the satisfaction we find in the things our hands have wrought. There's self-sufficiency and relaxation, to say nothing of economy. And furthermore, it's fun!

Let them learn, at school, how to bisect an angle, and how to dissect a frog. But it would be far more helpful if they learned how to keep house and keep the peace.

CONDITIONED REFLEXES

IF THE paper's rough-edged and be-
 wrinkled,
 Or smaller than letter-size.
No star of invention has twinkled,
 No Muse has swooped down from
 the skies
To encourage this maker of verses,
 Or whisper a hint in his ear
On the humor inherent in hearses
 Or epitaphs. Isn't it queer?

"Not so," the psychiatrist answers,
 "For poets or tellers of tales
Are as pattern-dependent as dancers;
 The sub-conscious habit prevails.
You must sit in one attitude easy,
 And under a green-shaded light,
Or else you'll be restless and queasy
 And will not be able to write."

It's all sweet and comforting, easing
 the writing-man's pains.
To pretend that some silly external
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J. E. M.

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DREGS

The Tragic Widow of Mussolini

By NORMAN HILLSON

RACHELE MUSSOLINI, widow of the Fascist Duce of Italy, is endeavoring to get a visa for admission into the United States. She wants to emigrate, and take her family with her. She hopes she will be able to get a job—even in domestic service. For in New York a housekeeper can easily earn forty dollars a week, and that is a good deal more than the slender pittance on which she has to struggle just now. Here is the tragedy of one of the loneliest and most ill-used women of modern times. Indeed one would have to explore the centuries to find a human figure quite so pathetic and forlorn. The high tide of time has left her alone on the beaches of life.

Rachele Mussolini

When she was young she may have been beautiful and attractive in a swarthy, peasant sort of way. She was an ordinary village girl, devout, humble, and unambitious in the way of millions of other women in central and southern Italy in the day before the Kaiser's war.

She married an obscure journalist who was scraping a living as best he could. He was a round-faced man with a marked proclivity for bullying, and more than the usual native admixture of temperament. Even in those times he shared the detestation of the Italian middle and lower classes for shaving, and the usual two days' growth of beard gave him in youth the dour, sinister expression he deliberately cultivated in later years when he ruled Italy with the personal sway of a Caligula. But Rachele loved her irascible Benito, and bore him several children in the manner of all good, faithful Italian wives. In their impoverished home at Forli she had no thoughts of a future any different from that of her neighbors, who, like herself, were always at the wash-tub or boiling spaghetti.

The world knows the dismal story of the ranting Communist pamphleteer of the Milan arcades who was to become *Duce il Fascismo*. How he was wounded in the First World War on the Dolomite front; how he became a reactionary opportunist; how by a trick his black-shirted hooligans seized supreme power and abolished parliamentary rule in the peninsula.

The bewildered Donna Rachele did not understand what it was all about. The role of wife to a famous man meant nothing to her. And for the ambitious Mussolini she was just a convenience. It was good that he be a family man in that the doctrine of greater Italy which he preached called for more and more little Fascists. He had already played his part. She was now plain, fat and blowsy, and her husband was at pains to leave her in the background. She had not climbed the public and social ladder with him for the very good reason she did not know how, and, in any case, had no inclination to.

In those riotous days when Mussolini held revels with his women folk in Rome which recalled the antics of Tiberius in their extravagance, no one ever heard of Rachele. Indeed the only occasion she ever appeared prominently was at the time of the Chancellorship of Dr. Dollfuss in Austria. Mussolini sent his wife to entertain Frau Dollfuss and her children on the Adriatic beaches, and the full limelight of the propaganda machine was turned on them. But when Dollfuss was done to death by the Nazis, Mussolini forgot Dollfuss' widow after a while and Rachele his wife went back to the obscurity from which she never afterwards emerged.

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THEATRE

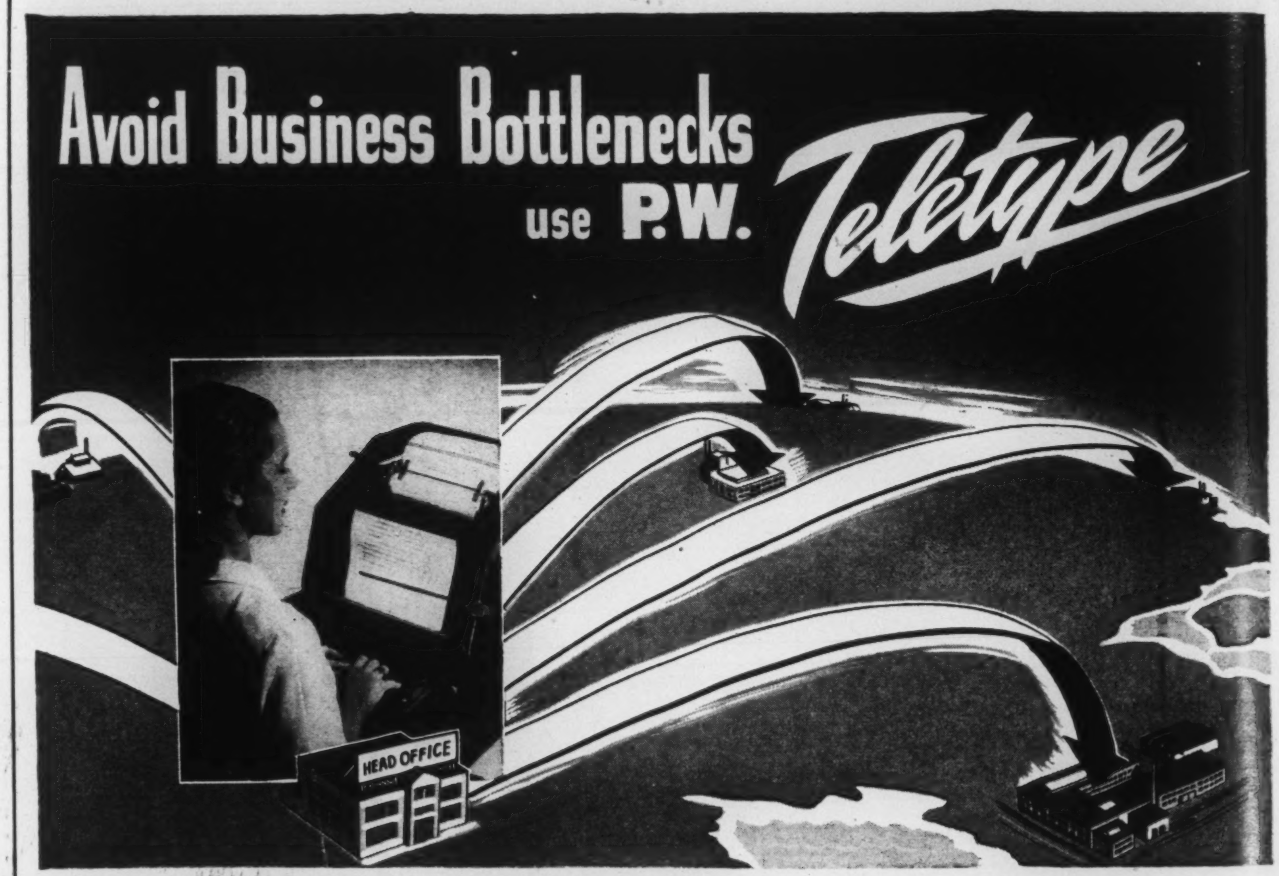
(*Continued from Page 27*)

among the people who have them a character whose attitudes are entirely different and much more logical. Unfortunately the old attitudes which are shown up in "Man and Superman" have been very generally abandoned except in the remoter constituencies, and there would be no fun in seriously exposing them today as if they were contemporary attitudes. There is quite enough entertainment value left in the dialogue to make an excellent show, but it is certainly not the show that Mr. Shaw originally intended, and it occasionally left one feeling that the amazing array of talent which Mr. Evans has gathered together might have been employed on something more relevant to the middle of the twentieth century.

How so many people of such abilities can be gathered together in a single company is something of a mystery, and the fact that they are gathered together is an encouraging proof that an Evans, like a Gielgud, can get enough people of top quality away from the films by offering them something really worth while to do. Among the gems of rich, full-blooded but always slightly stylized characterization were those presented by Malcolm Keen, Josephine Brown, Victor Sutherland and Morton DaCosta.

•

This week the Royal Alexandra is presenting one of the most astonishing phenomena of our age. "The Drunkard" appears to have been written something over a hundred years ago with the most serious intention of promoting the reform of persons addicted to the excessive consumption of alcohol. It was not then realized that the proper method of achieving this desirable end was to make the existence of alcohol itself unlawful, so that nobody could indulge in it to excess, or indeed at all, without employing the services of a lawbreaker. Since there is now no need for a serious drama on the evils of drink, "The Drunkard" is played as a burlesque, in which form it proves astonishingly amusing, and has been convulsing audiences all over eastern Canada. But the real hit of the show is the intercalated specialty numbers. These are the kind of thing which in the good old days would have had top billing in vaudeville programs and which it is delightful to welcome back to the stage. The invention and composition of this most ingenious program is due to that great friend of the Canadian theatre, Mr. Brian Doherty, and if, as we suspect, he is making quite a bit of money out of it he well deserves it.



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CONCERNING FOOD

The Cake of the Month

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

THE majority of the experienced and well organized chatelaines will by now have their Christmas cakes made and tucked away in a cool, dry place to ripen, safe from prying fingers. However there are some of us who, due to various circumstances and for very good reasons haven't been quite so smart. The realization that the season is upon us is apt to be upsetting but unless you adhere rigidly to a three weeks' ripening period for your cakes, there is no reason why you can't run up a batch right now. Personally we like fruit cake at any stage, young or aged (even the batter is tasty) and have to use a great deal of will power to resist cutting into a freshly baked cake since the tantalizing aroma almost equals that of fresh bread.

If you live in the section of this Dominion known as Upper Canada you will have to take into consideration the duration of electric power cuts (unless you use other types of cooking heat) since no self-respecting cake will sit in a cooling oven indefinitely and turn out as it should.

For those of you who may not possess an heirloom Christmas Cake recipe or may be new to the cake baking game, here is one which has proven most satisfactory. It is a large recipe since it produces three cakes made in the standard round or square Christmas Cake tins and in addition three loaf cakes (made in 5 x 9 tins) which you might like to use for Christmas gifts or in food parcels. From our own experience we have found that since you can't get the whole batch into a standard oven at one time you can safely store the cakes unbaked (covered with waxed paper) in the refrigerator until convenient to bake them.

Christmas Cake

The Preparation:

The day or night before mixing the cake, assemble these ingredients—

- 1 lb. (3 cups) seeded raisins
- 2 lbs. (6 cups) sultana raisins
- 2 lbs. (6 cups) currants
- ½ lb. (1½ cups) dates pitted
- 1 lb. (3 cups) chopped mixed peel
- 1 lb. candied cherries
- ½ lb. candied pineapple or 1 tin diced or sliced pineapple
- 1 lb. (4 cups) almonds

Wash raisins and currants and spread out to dry on paper towelling. Chop dates, slice cherries, measure the peel and dice the pineapple. If you use canned pineapple allow it to drain overnight. Blanch and skin the almonds and split lengthwise. If you cut the almonds finer the cake will slice easier but you lose out on the appearance—the same applies to the cherries and pineapple, so take your choice. This little chore will require about 1½ hours to accomplish, and while you are in the kitchen you might just as well line the cake tins. This is a job we would like to dispense with but so far haven't been able to devise anything more satisfactory. Use four layers of waxed paper or two to three layers of brown paper greasing the tin thoroughly first and greasing the paper after it is fitted into the tin. Before turning out the kitchen lights remove shortening, butter and eggs from the refrigerator so that they will be at room temperature for use first thing in the morning.

The Next Day:
Dry Ingredients

Measure into a sifter—

- 3¼ cups *sifted* bread (all purpose) flour
- 3 tsps. baking powder
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- ½ tsp. salt
- 4 tsps. ground cinnamon
- 1 tsp. ground nutmeg
- ½ tsp. ground cloves

Sift together onto a piece of waxed paper and remove 1 cup to add to the fruits and nuts which should be in a large bowl (you may have to use the dish pan) and mix until the fruit is well coated.

The Batter

Assemble these ingredients—

- ½ lb. butter (1 cup)
- ½ lb. shortening (1 cup)
  or
- 1 lb. vegetable shortening (increase salt to 1 tsp.)
- 1 tbsp. almond flavoring
- 1 tbsp. rosewater (use almond if not available)
- 1 tbsp. vanilla flavoring
- 1 lb. (2 cups) granulated sugar
- 12 medium sized eggs
- ½ cup liquid honey
- 1 cup brandy

Cream butter and shortening; add flavorings and gradually add the sugar, mixing until creamy. If you use an electric mixer add the eggs unbeaten, one at a time otherwise beat the eggs until light and foamy and add to the butter-sugar mixture beating thoroughly. Add half the dry ingredients and combine well and then add the honey and brandy alternately with the rest of the dry ingredients folding in after each addition. The batter may look "separated" but this won't harm the final product. Add floured fruits and nuts and fold in until fruit is well distributed. Turn into prepared cake pans filling about two-thirds full, spreading the batter evenly.

The Baking

Heat oven to 275°F placing rack in middle position. Place a pan of water on lowest rack to provide moisture (refill when necessary) for the long baking. Don't crowd the cakes in the oven!! Bake the small cake (of the set of three) 2½ hours; medium cake 3½ hours; the large cake 4-4½ hours and the loaf cakes 3 hours. Remove from oven and allow to stand 10 minutes and then turn out on wire racks to cool (bottom side down). Remove paper if desired but it will help to keep the cake moist while being stored. Wrap in heavy waxed paper when thoroughly cooled and store in a tightly covered tin box.

Note: This recipe can easily be halved if a smaller quantity is desired.

For the benefit of those of a financial turn of mind we can state that the cost of the 12½ lbs. of cake resulting from these efforts is approximately $7.10, or about 57 cents per lb. Cost could be reduced about $1.50 if fruit juice is substituted for the brandy.

• •

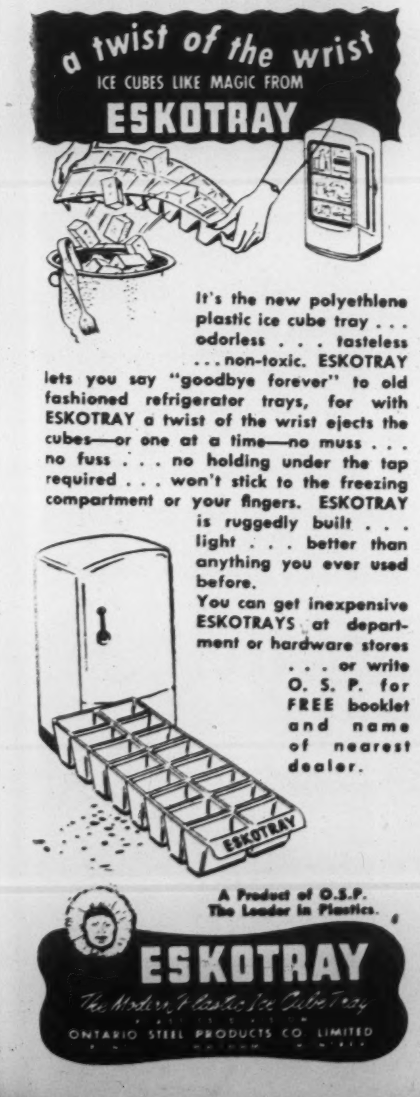
Junior League's "Rendezvous"

THE entire convention floor of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, will be used for the Junior League Christmas Rendezvous on December 9. One ballroom will be a replica of a Swiss scene, and the other gay with Christmas colors. Continuous dancing will be provided by Bert Niosi and Mart Kenney. There will be a miniature Junior League Revue, under the direction of Louise Burns and Roy Locksley, for which over forty Junior League members have been practicing for chorus and specialty numbers.

The party is being held to raise funds for the League's $30,000 project, the establishment of the first Cerebral Palsy Nursery School and Clinic in Canada. The Clinic will be under the supervision of the Hospital for Sick Children.

Work put into the Christmas Rendezvous has been compared to that of the highly successful Junior League "Stampede" which was held in 1944. The "Stampede", originated by Mrs. Burns Lind, who is Chairman for the Cerebral Palsy Nursery School and Clinic, resulted in the sale of more War Savings Stamps in one evening than were sold by any other single organization.

Co-Chairman of the Christmas Rendezvous are Mrs. Reynolds Merry and Mrs. Graham Morrow.



AIR HYGIENE

Will It Beat Common Cold?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

HAVE scientists at last found a powerful weapon with which to fight the common cold? Will we soon be able to reduce the incidence of colds by disinfecting the air in our homes, schools, factories and public buildings with triethylene glycol vapor?

All agree that under suitable conditions the new germicide—triethylene glycol vapor—instantly kills cold germs and other air-borne bacteria and viruses. But as to its practical use, the pendulum of opinion swings between two extremes, eager acceptance and dogged skepticism. Writing in *Hygeia*, a publication of the American Medical Association, Albert Q. Maisel makes very definite claims for the practical use of glycol vapors to combat colds.

He says, "The new cold-preventive method is simple and inexpensive. It involves the use of small quantities of odorless, invisible vapor of triethylene glycol—deadly to air-borne germs but harmless to human beings. Buildings equipped with air conditioning or circulating systems can be set up for glycol vaporization for as little as $500. Operation in a factory or office costs about one cent per day per employee, in schools as little as one-quarter cent daily per pupil. Low-cost vaporizers will soon be available for home or office use."

The American *Journal of Public Health* takes a much more cautious view. An editorial says, "Adequate proof of the germicidal effects of triethylene glycol appears to be established. The choice of agent, certain details of vaporization and other technical aspects have not yet been worked out to the extent that would warrant the large scale use of glycol air disinfection."

Dr. C. H. Andrews, in charge of the Common Cold Research Unit at Salisbury, England, says, "Intestinal diseases like typhoid, cholera and dysentery have been banished or nearly so through improvements in water hygiene. Air hygiene hopes to do as much for air-borne respiratory infections. Treatment of air with chemical mists are amongst the tools."

The idea of disinfecting the air is not new. During the influenza epidemic in 1918, it was found that when air was sprayed with solutions of hypochlorites the number of infected particles in the air was reduced and apparently the incidence of influenza was lowered. Since that time scientists have tried a number of chemical aerosols or mists but all have had to be discarded because of their toxicity, odor or other unpleasantness or because of their destructiveness to fabrics and metals.

The value of glycol vapor to prevent colds was stumbled upon accidentally. When engineers of the Research Corporation were designing the air-conditioning system of the Seaman's Bank for Savings of New York, Engineer J. W. Spiselman invented a new method to remove excess moisture from the air—by passing the air through triethylene glycol which has a remarkable affinity for water.

Mystery

A year or so later Clarence G. Michalis, the President of the Bank telephoned Fred Weaver, chief of the Research Corporation's air conditioning engineers. "What on earth did you people put into our system that's stopping us from having colds?" he asked. "We had 965 absences from illness last year. This year we had only 496. Our people still get sick of other things but colds have almost entirely disappeared."

The mystery was taken to Dr. O. H. Robertson and his associates at the Medical School of the University of Chicago. When triethylene glycol vapor was tested the solution was found. One gram of this vapor in 100,000-200,000 liters of air produced almost immediate and complete sterilization of air into which streptococci, pneumococci, influenza virus and other air-borne organisms had been sprayed. Absence figures of the Seaman's Bank were explained. Triethylene glycol, which had been used merely to dry the air, was actually the most effective and least costly weapon against airborne germs.

Then of course severe tests were started. What effect did this new chemical mist have on animals? Tests were made with Swiss mice. One colony was put into a chamber and then sprayed with influenza virus. Every mouse died. Another colony was put into a chamber filled with glycol vapor and then was sprayed with the virus. Not one mouse got the 'flu. Did triethylene glycol vapor cause any harmful effect, was the next question. This time rats were used. For over a year one colony lived in a glycol-vaporized chamber while another colony was kept in an untreated chamber adjoining. The rats in the vapor saturated chamber grew as well, if not better than those in the untreated chamber.

Now they were ready to make tests on humans. In a ward of a children's convalescent home in which triethylene glycol was vaporized, only five developed any air-born disease. In a similar untreated ward 100 miscellaneous respiratory infections were reported.

Odorless, Invisible

Triethylene glycol vapor was tried out in two similar army barracks, each housing 320 men. Hospital admissions for "air-borne diseases" averaged about 12 per cent lower in the treated barracks than in the untreated one and there was a marked reduction in the incidence of hemolytic streptococci in throat cultures.

It has been found that triethylene glycol is harmless not only to humans but also to materials. It does not injure fabrics. Unlike some other chemicals, it does not affect varnish. It does not corrode metals. It is odorless and invisible and has no unpleasant effect under normal temperatures. When temperatures are high, complaints have been made that the air feels stuffy because the glycol concentration increases sharply with temperature.

Up to now glycol vapors have been used in some fifty factory or office installations. It is claimed that these existing installations are working satisfactorily. Vaporizers were installed in buildings housing 1,000 aircraft workers in California. Lost time from work because of colds was only one-quarter that lost by another 1,000 men housed in similar buildings which were untreated. The absence rate of the Seaman's Bank for Savings which used to stand at 6 per cent has never exceeded 3 per cent since 1943. Last year it barely topped 2 per cent. In the last two years a vaporizer installation has produced comparable results in the New York office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Still Puzzled

Scientists still are puzzled to explain why employees who are in the glycol vaporized atmosphere only seven or eight hours a day do not get colds. Why do they not pick up colds during off hours, on street cars or buses or in public buildings? Do people who inhale glycol vapors during working hours develop sufficient antibiotic protection in their blood to fight successfully the infections they encounter during the rest of the day?

Vaporizers developed during the war required either air conditioning or air circulating systems. *Hygeia* tells us that now an ingenious little gadget has been developed which may bring vapor protection to schoolrooms, offices and homes. An inexpensive electric clockwork moves a glycol-impregnated tape over an electrically warmed cylinder. A dial controls the amount of vapor which flows odorlessly and invisibly into the room. They even tell us that a full month's supply of glycol will cost only about a dollar.

Notwithstanding the experience to date, scientists caution against over-optimism. The Committee on Sanitary Engineering, National Research Council Division of Medical Sciences, Washington, does not recommend the general use of disinfecting devices for the present. Much research and development work by fully qualified personnel remains to be done, they say. The American *Journal of Public Health* writes, "Commercial promotion of apparatus for glycol vaporization is premature."

Scientists warn too that even if perfected, glycol vapor will not entirely wipe out colds. It does not control those which are caused by dust and dust control is another major problem in the fight against colds. Moreover glycol vapor kills only germs already in the air. It will not prevent colds caught through direct contact with another person who has a cold—by kissing or being close to one who is coughing or sneezing.

But in spite of these qualifications, if glycol vaporization is perfected it will be a discovery of tremendous importance. Various studies indicate that from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of all days lost from work are attributable to colds and their complications. The common cold costs Canadians nearly $200 millions each year in lost wages, reduced production and cost of medicines and medical care. It brings to Canadians 125 million days of discomfort and misery and lowered efficiency if not of actual disability. A reduction of even 25 per cent in common colds would mean more for the public health than a 90 per cent reduction in measles, mumps and most other infectious diseases.

● This exquisite lacquer tea-caddy, with its fine painted illustrations, is an outstanding example of early Nineteenth Century Chinese craftsmanship. It was made in Canton for the flourishing European export trade of the period. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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LIGHTER SIDE

(*Continued from Page 10*)

linoleum. With Persian blue drapes." His eyes roved round the living-room. "There's a very fine material you can get now in quantity. Egyptian linen, the kind they usually cut up for typewriter ribbon."

"I see you're an expert," Mrs. Applegate said with a certain stress.

He didn't deny that he was an expert. He got up after a moment and went over to the little balustrade that separated the living-room from the raised dining-room. "Solid," he said, shaking it tentatively, "You'd have a hard time moving that."

"What would you suggest in its place?" Mrs. Applegate asked frostily.

"Well, in a modern room you pretty well have to have these amalgams," Mr. Simpson said, "though there shouldn't be anything against something well designed in oak, which is the traditional material for balustrades."

He came back and sat down, lighting another cigarette from the half-burned portion of the first. "Traditionalism and functionalism," he said, "we've been getting further and further away from both, especially domestic functionalism. Take the drop-light over the dining-room table for instance, that brought a whole party into perfect focus. Now we have distributed light and distributed interest, distributed conversation—"

"Yes, but really—", Mrs. Applegate said, but Mr. Simpson ignored the interruption. "Or you take the old-fashioned hat-rack. Now a well-designed hat-rack can be just as decorative as a well-designed butler and it performs exactly the same function. That is, it takes your hat and coat when you arrive and makes them available when you leave. The modern substitute is a dark cupboard under the stairs into which you dive, usually coming up with the wrong hat—".

Mr. Simpson talked on and on and Mrs. Applegate listened with growing distaste. "Now you take this room," he went on presently. "The mistake here is in raising the dining-room above the level of the living-room—unless of course you place the function of eating above that of conversation—".

"IF YOU'LL excuse me," Mrs. Applegate murmured and went out to make sandwiches. In the kitchen she hesitated between a can of salmon and one of caviar. Then, reflecting that any kind of eating was well above the level of Mr. Simpson's conversation she chose salmon.

The party broke up before midnight. Mr. Simpson however had a last word with Mrs. Applegate. "Just because a house was built the year before last it doesn't have to be filled with Swedish modern," he said. He dived into the hall cupboard, coming up inevitably with Mr. Applegate's hat. "After all what have the Swedes got that Chippendale and Sheraton didn't have?" he demanded, and dived back again.

"You can have a lot of fun with this house," he added before leaving.

"So glad you were able to come," Mrs. Applegate said. "*Good*-night."

"Quite a talker that chap," Mr. Applegate said when they were alone.

"He was the most objectionable person I ever met," Mrs. Applegate said and went back to look at the living-room.

It would be a terribly complicated and costly job, she thought, to bring both parts to the same level. "And anyway, why should I?" she asked herself indignantly, "I like it much better the way it is."

• •

GUEST MODERNIZED

IT TAKES a heap o' payin' fer a house ter make it yern:
A heap o' mortgage payments, an' a heap o' coal ter burn,
A heap o' dough fer groceries, an a heap fer plumbers' bills,
An'yer sick without a doctor, 'cause yer can't afford the pills—
An' gradjerly, as time goes on, yer hair begins ter gray,
An' yer head begins ter quiver in a nervous sort o' way,
An' yer make the final payment ere yer final heart attack—
Well, yer may not leave a nickel, but at least yer own the shack.

J. E. P.

Prominent among the famous London clubs now undergoing postwar valeting is the Senior United Service Club in Pall Mall. The "Senior", is one of London's oldest and most exclusive clubs with a membership confined to regular serving officers of H.M. Forces. During the war it was used extensively by many top Canadian and American Officers.

Virginia MacWatters, U.S. coloratura soprano, at T.S.O. Pop Dec. 3.

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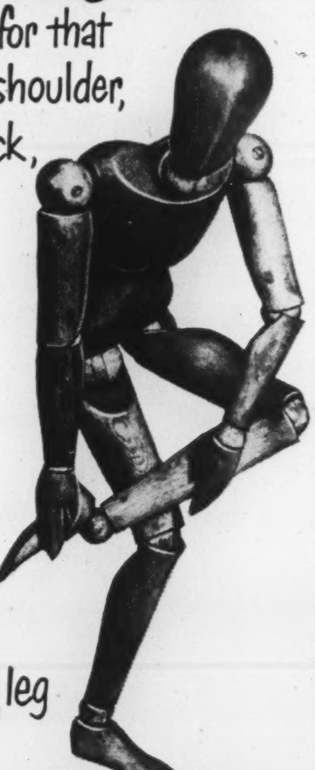

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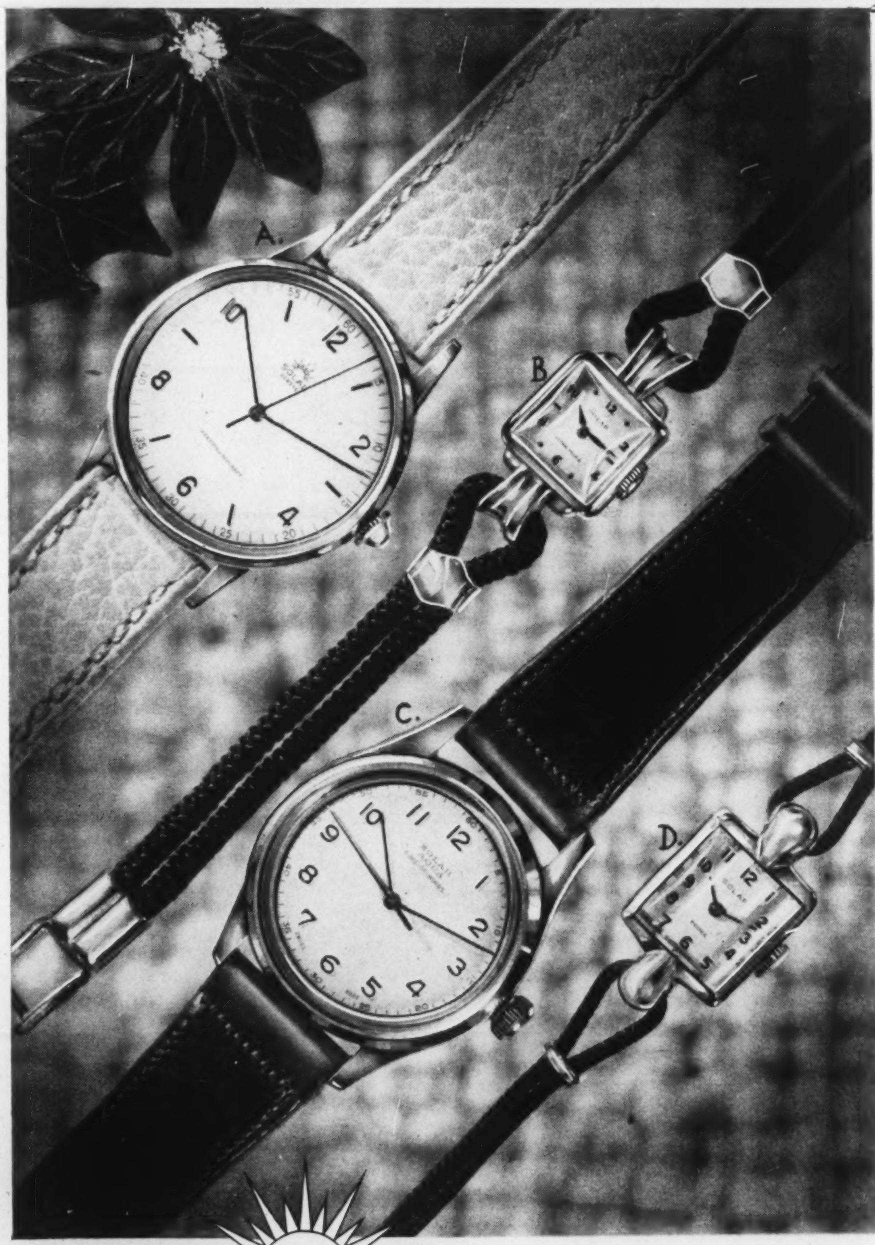

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EATON'S

Private Prospectors Find Uranium; Commercial Uses Being Explored

By W. J. GORMAN

Recent and exciting discoveries of uranium in Canada give point to a discussion of the industrial application of atomic energy derived from this strategic mineral.

Canadians are finding the raw ore which is the basis for the development of this new form of energy. Canada has the refining and final processing plants staffed by scientists and technicians; we enter the atomic age equipped with the essentials of success.

IT IS a rather odd commentary on Canadian mining that, while this country is known to have major concentrations of uranium-bearing rocks, with vast areas of favorable geological structure, public interest in discoveries of the mineral is just beginning to develop. Clearly the reason is lack of appreciation of the importance of uranium in metallurgical and atomic development.

Uranium will become the most important element in the world and the most sought for. It is now and will remain far more significant than gold. The commercial possibilities of the element are just beginning to dawn on the public. When the A-Bomb first exploded in New Mexico claims were made concerning possible commercial applications of atomic energy, claims which seemed fantastic at the time. But they were more realistic than imaginative. Scientists were not overstating the case at all.

What mankind in the present era appears unable to grasp or accept is the fact of atomic energy itself. Physicists, chemists and other scientists know all about it, have written and spoken of it. They have suggested in their objective way purposes to which this new form of energy may be applied when made completely safe for handling. These men think in terms which are constructive rather than destructive and none is more concerned about possible lethal employment of atomic energy than they are.

Its discovery, or rather the learning of practical methods for its release, is much more important than the advent of steam, electrical or hydraulic power. Atomic energy will revolutionize all industry, all economies and all ways of life. It will be a prime mover in the operation of machines, large and small; in the heating of cities; in the energizing of railways and ships. Ten pounds of fissionable material at Bikini lifted a column of water 2,200 feet in diameter 5,500 feet high in split seconds. This was an absolutely new demonstration of man-created power. The few pounds of material that was required to destroy a Japanese city can, in fact, be transformed to the useful work of building one.

Energy Released

The energy released by atomic disintegration is expressed by Einstein as being equal to the mass of the material being disintegrated multiplied by a figure which is the square of the speed of light. Interpreted in terms of coal, the energy released by the cracking of the elements in coal multiply two million times that furnished by burning.

The governments of all nations are aware of the potentialities of atomic energy derived from uranium minerals. Their responsibilities force them to study the military applications, regretfully in the case of the Western peoples, at least. But the creation of terrible weapons is not the real objective of atomic energy development, which may, in fact, outlaw war. The real objective is putting atomic energy to work constructively.

Every possible encouragement is being given to seekers for uranium. The United States is directly undertaking the mining of extremely low grade deposits at three locations. It has offered large cash bonuses for new discoveries and high prices for ore or concentrates. The Canadian government offers to purchase all production and provides technical services for testing ore and examining deposits. All ore must be sold to the Ottawa authorities, to control its distribution.

In Russia the exploration for and the development of uranium deposits are secret but it is known that the deposits of radio-active ores in the Austrian Tyrol and in Czechoslovakia are being worked intensively by slave labor. The vast terrain of Russia embraces many areas similar to those in Canada which are potential sources of uranium. Under Belgian control are the deposits in the Congo which have for years been sources of uranium ore. Exploration in that and other African regions is active. In South and Central America prospecting is being carried out on an extensive scale.

Looking for Radium

What is happening in Canada? First discoveries of pitchblende, the ore of uranium, were made at Great Bear Lake in 1937 and were subsequently developed by Eldorado Mining & Refining Company. This producer sought radium, which was at that time worth about $50,000 a gram. The company struggled for several years with varying fortune until, in the middle of the war the Canadian government took over the whole project. At the time it was thought that the radium production was what interested Ottawa but events proved that uranium was the prize.

In the later war years and following the end of the conflict Ottawa assumed full control of prospecting for uranium, sending out as many as thirty parties a year, staffed by geologists. It became apparent, however, that the time factor would defeat the purpose of the government. The regulations governing prospecting were relaxed to encourage individuals, syndicates and companies to search for the mineral. A profit motive was added and new devices for detecting radio-activity, like the Geiger counter, were developed. Ottawa offered a minimum of $2.75 per pound for ore or concentrates containing 10 per cent or more of uranium oxide. This arrangement sparked a renewal of private prospecting and results quickly appeared.

In the past year at least five new discoveries of uranium-bearing mineral have been made in the Dominion and two or three appear to have important possibilities. The recently reported find on the North shore of Lake Superior, west of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, by the CamRay Syndicate is outstanding as to grade and apparent extent. Narrow veins of pitchblende in granite assay as high as 60 per cent uranium oxide are quite exceptional for native ore. Lengths up to several hundred feet have been determined in early-surface exploration. It is not generally realized that ore of this grade, in a vein only two inches wide, represents a value of $5,000 to $6,000 in a single drift round of six foot length and seven foot depth. The geological formation in the immediate area suggests extension of the CamRay discovery to other stakings.

One of the favorable areas for the deposition of uranium lies along the north shore of Lake Athabaska in Northern Saskatchewan. Existence of radio-active occurrences there has been known for years but little attention was paid to them. With the recent revival of interest in uranium Nicholson Mines, Limited, which had originally a gold prospect near Goldfields, resampled its surface and underground occurrences and has found remarkably good values in uranium. Several tons of samples have been sent out and returns have been received which indicate the probability of a deposit which can be worked on a commercial basis.

Many Developments

In the same area, but further to the east near Stoney Rapids, a prospector named Tobey has made a discovery recently and this is now receiving expert attention. In Northern Manitoba, northwest of the great Flin Flon copper mine, the Richardson Syndicate in the past summer reported radio-active material. North of Cochrane the Mosher disclosure proved to be thorium which is not at this time a desirable ore but ultimately may be. In British Columbia a number of discoveries have been made. At Great Bear Lake International Uranium is continuing underground exploration on radio-active zones. Meantime Eldorado is testing two properties at Lake Athabaska, near the Nicholson.

The economics of uranium development are relatively simple. An ore grading one per cent of uranium oxide is good. A 100-ton mill working on that grade could produce daily, by a simple process, concentrates valued at $4,125.00 on the basis of $2.75 per pound, the Ottawa price. Obviously such an operation would be more profitable than the ordinary run of gold mines.

The cogent point is that while these new discoveries have yet to prove themselves capable of supporting a productive operation they have disclosed in several instances the first evidence of grade and dimension which are the necessary preliminaries to profitable working.

There is a note of extreme urgency in all governmental discussions concerning uranium. Ottawa is providing not only a market for any production but is offering generous aid in the form of scientific and technical advice and laboratory work. The provinces are collaborating in every possible way in encouraging prospecting.

No Free Market

There can be no question of a free market for uranium products. The mineral will be under strict governmental control for fairly obvious reasons. However, developers and producers will consider this no hardship as long as a price is set which will justify and encourage seeking the mineral and developing it. A new door has been opened for the Canadian prospector. It may well prove to be the most important branch of mineral exploration in the Dominion within a short time.

The economic implications are, of course, immensely greater. This country will have the raw materials for the creation of atomic energy. This advantage will be supplemented by knowledge gained in the operation of the refinery of the Crown company, Eldorado, at Port Hope, Ontario and by the uranium pile at Chalk River. For several years a whole corps of Canadian scientists and technicians have been working on the problems incidental to the production of uranium compounds and isotopes, without which industrial applications cannot be undertaken. Canadian atomic developments have kept pace with those in America and Britain.

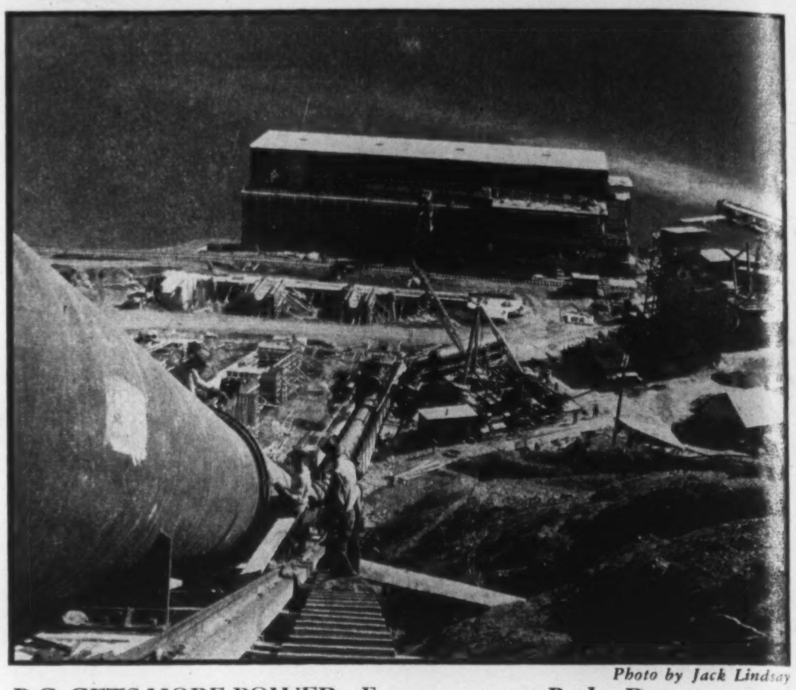

Photo by Jack Lindsay

B.C. GETS MORE POWER: First generator at Bridge River is now in operation. By 1950 three units will be producing 186,000 horsepower; ten units are planned. From Bridge River B.C. Electric will carry power to Fraser Valley. Above: penstock being laid down Mission Mountain.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Our Declining Dollar

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE real trouble isn't that prices have gone up; it's that the value of money has gone down. In recent years money has become much more plentiful than it used to be. Two or three dollars have been brought into existence to do the work that one dollar used to do, and the natural result is that it takes more of them to buy a given quantity of goods and services. We say that prices have risen; we might better say that money buys less than it did, because we have been creating money faster than we have been creating goods. Obviously money couldn't retain its old value under the circumstances, which is why it is impossible for price controls to work for more than a limited time. To prevent, by government edict, prices from rising when the value of money is falling can only result in creating black markets or in driving producers out of business. The latter is the worse, since we live by goods, not by money.

The reader may say these truths are so obvious that they are not worth stating; the answer to that is that we have for years been attempting to overcome our difficulties by creating more money, and are still doing so. One of the chief tools in our new rearmament program will be price controls, whereas the real impediments are the shortages of labor and materials and factory capacity. With the big labor unions getting set to campaign for a fourth round of wage increases next spring, the outlook is sharply inflationary. Mr. Henry Ford II said the other day that he didn't think the unions could be prevented from getting the new raise and that automobile prices would have to go up again. With each successive price increase, more and more consumers find themselves unable to buy the goods produced under these cost conditions. At some point, business slumps.

If Confidence Goes

And we may have more than a slump in business. If it turns out that confidence in the long-term value of our money has been destroyed, recovery from that slump will have been made more difficult and almost certainly more lengthy, since nothing is more discouraging to business enterprise than uncertainty regarding the value of money. Inflation, carried far enough, destroys not only the savings of the people, but also their habits of thrift.

For those who admit the reality of dangerous inflation in China and Europe but are inclined to deny it in respect of Canada and the United States, Mr. E. M. Zimmerman in the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* points out that today it is possible to get three dollars for one — sixty one-dollar bills for a single twenty-dollar gold piece. You can do this any day in the gold and exchange market in Paris. Zimmerman suggests that having done this, you then step aboard a plane for New York and take your sixty paper dollars to a butcher shop where you'll be charged $1 a pound for a porterhouse. If you reversed the process and took sixty paper dollars to the free gold market in Paris and exchanged them for a twenty-dollar gold piece, a Paris butcher would let you have the same kind of steak for 33 cents a pound in gold.

All at Fault

Says Zimmerman: "The figures on the price tags — eggs at 95 cents a dozen, steak at $1 a pound and a $4,000 house selling at $12,000 and all the other prices which have trebled since 1933, have not done so because of profiteering big business, greedy labor unions, or grasping farmers. Such prices are really the fault of each and every one of us because we have allowed our servants at the nation's capital to print too many dollars. Prices are not going up! The value of our dollar is going down! It has been doing so for 15 years. The unsound and absurd monetary and fiscal policies of the New Deal have destroyed about two-thirds of the value of our dollar. It is now worth about 33 cents in gold. This same value for the dollar is shown in the index of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which currently stands around 305-306 with 1939 as 100.'"

There is no prospect right now that governments will cut down their spending and money-creating. Circumstances are forcing them to do more, not less. The war was a great inflation-maker, as well as the New Deal, and the western nations are preparing to make war again if they have to. Mr. Truman was elected, it is supposed, because U. S. voters thought it would mean a continuation of the Roosevelt New Deal. Most of us are still mistaking inflation for prosperity.

But we might at least boost our production rate, to give us more goods and consume dollars. Productivity is much lower than it should be.

Using What We Now Know Is Key To Progress

By BASIL J. A. BARD

Though great advances may come from new techniques and new materials yet to be found, the key to present industrial progress is the application to industry of what we already know. This is the argument of Dr. Bard, head of the Industrial Research Department of the Federation of British Industries.

London.

ANY visitor to the British Industries Fair, or to the aircraft or machine-tools exhibitions, must be sceptical about the alleged backwardness of British industry; for it is clear that the quality and performance of its products, thanks largely to industrial research, are of the highest. Today two-fifths of Britain's workpeople are engaged in industries which have sprung directly from science and depend upon it to sustain their pre-eminence, or from older established industries which have been revolutionized by scientific discoveries and their application.

But as Sir Henry Tizard pointed out in his recent presidential address to the British Association, the productivity of labor is far lower than it would be if the results of past researches were more resolutely and continuously applied. Sir Henry, who is Chairman of the Productivity Committee, also stressed that no new scientific discovery is likely to have so quick and beneficial an effect on British industry as the application of what is already known.

Over the range of industry, however, progress is being made. The interim index of national productivity for the first quarter of 1948 shows a 16 per cent increase over that for 1938. Nevertheless, obstacles still remain to be overcome in the full application of the results of science to industry.

We have yet much to learn about the technique of application itself, the kinds and teams of scientists best suited to the work, and the effect of economic environment and also of the relationship between the scientist and the practical man. The true scientist possesses a spark of divine discontent; he compares any result with that theoretically attainable. The industrialist measures his progress by comparison with the past. In many of our industries these two viewpoints have yet to be reconciled.

Asset Side

On the asset side, two examples of results now beginning to flow from the greatly expanded program of industrial research initiated at the end of the war are a new cast iron twice as good as ordinary cast iron, and a steel manufacturing process with a 50 per cent improvement in performance. But two or three years and a lot of money are frequently necessary to convert the results of science into an assimilable form.

Productivity, though vital, is not the final factor either for national wealth or for holding export markets. Cost and quality may be still more decisive. Yet many British factories could economically produce more with extra raw materials, better work and a more efficient organization. The present climate of "suppressed inflation" provides a natural incentive not to work harder, and installation of more capital equipment may sometimes do no more than balance the reduced output of labor.

It does not begin to become a business proposition to replace veteran plant still in working order until four times the original cost can be set aside from gross profits. In fact some obsolete plants already scheduled for replacement have again become economic producers. Thus, the reasoned hopes of the scientists are frustrated through causes at present beyond their control.

Needs of Organization

The scientific method is nevertheless advancing beyond the strictly technical domains of industry into the organization itself, evolving, for instance, schemes for redeployment and techniques to enhance the efficiency of management. The application of mathematics and statistics, for instance, to quality control and inspection methods is gaining ground. "Operational research" can sometimes assist the personal judgment of the manager or administrator by a quantitative assessment of the factors involved in a decision, thus reducing the margin of personal error.

Replacing a batch process by a continuous one usually results in a marked increase in productivity; a control instrument which provides a quicker and continuous response superseding the human element. Today the British scientific-instrument industry can hold its own in every section of instrument making—measuring, recording and automatic control—and leads the world in many. In the effective development of these instruments, which are in better supply than ever before, the applied scientist, the designer and the industrial customer all have in collaboration their parts to play.

Sir Ewart Smith has emphasized that more active and intelligent brains are required from the universities to help in applying to industry the flood of knowledge now available from our laboratories. Industry's demands for scientists are reflected in recently-published figures by the Ministry of Labor, which showed 4,700 unfilled jobs for scientists and technicians, including 3,500 for industry.

The applied scientist must have a wide knowledge and good personal qualities; for, in the art of directing the resources of nature to the use and convenience of man, skill in human relationships is as important as practical ability. Serious doubts are today being expressed in industrial and scientific circles whether our university science courses are not too specialized and lacking in general educational content. This critical interest occurs at a time when the universities are straining to double their capacity—a responsibility they have accepted to meet the community's needs for more scientists despite the risk that the quality of the education they offer may fall rather than rise as numbers in the classes increase.

The Ministry of Labor has meantime been carrying out detailed surveys of the "supply and demand" position of each type of scientist. It may be necessary to treble the output, for instance, of chemical engineers, while with physicists, for example, maintenance of quality and of adequate diversity of interest are of the highest importance. There seems to be a marked shortage of men whose interest has been stimulated in classical physics, rather than in atomic physics.

Perhaps the two facts which yield greatest grounds for optimism that our very real difficulties will be overcome are that industry has never before been so self-critical, especially about production efficiency, and that the scientist has awakened to the fact that his work does not finish when he has made his discovery; it is then that it really begins.

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By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 12th November 1948.

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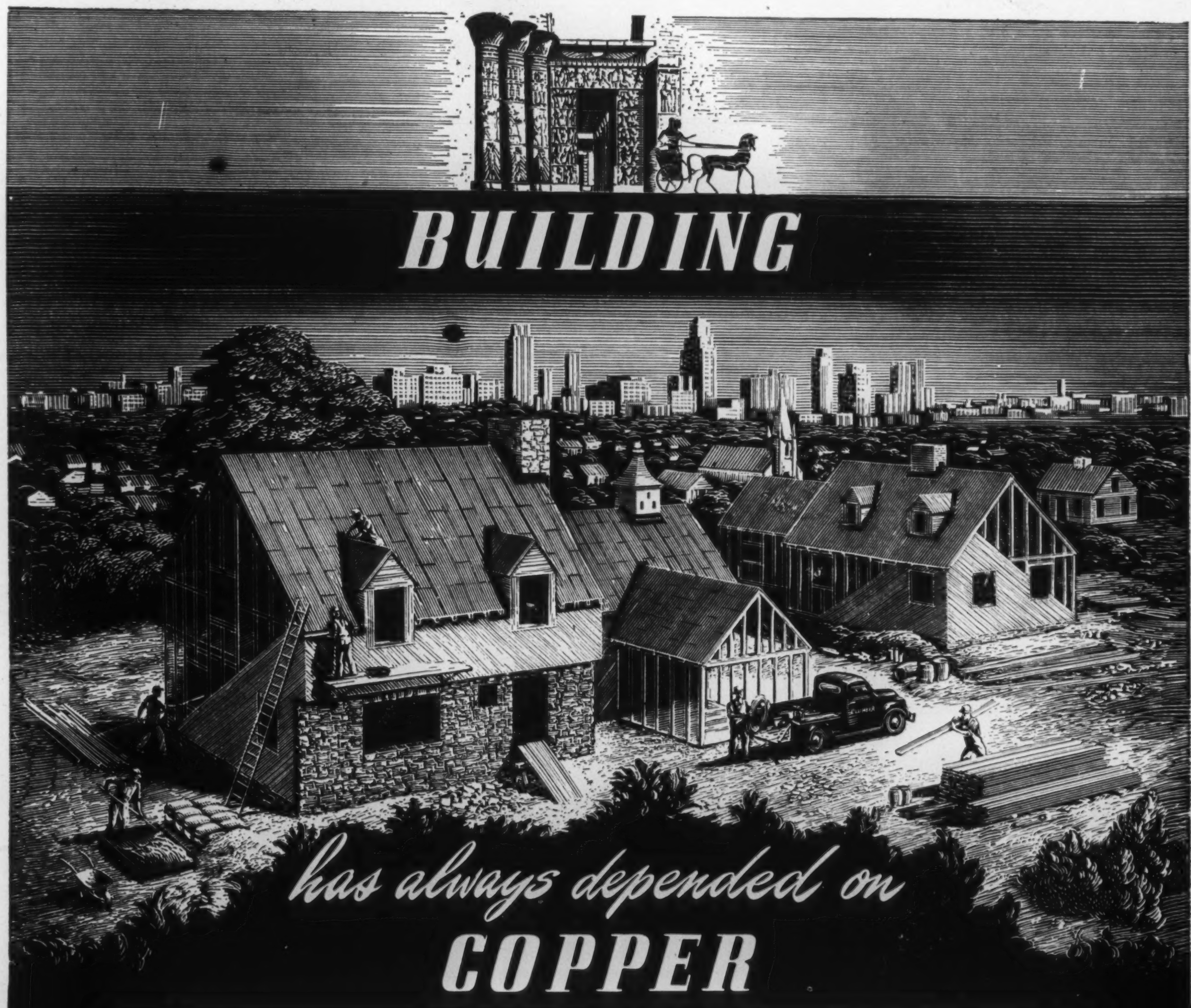

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Combined Statement as at August 31st, 1948

After establishing an inventory reserve of $125,000.00, the payment of interest on Bank Loans, and after writing off for Depreciation, making provision of ample reserve for doubtful accounts and setting aside $700,000.00 for Federal and Provincial Income Taxes, the net profit for the year amounted to $901,809.80, compared with $746,043.11 for the previous year.

Balance—Profit and Loss and Surplus Account as at 31st August, 1947			$4,574,425.19
ADD: Net Operating Profit for the year ended 31st August 1948		$1,984,928.22	
LESS: Interest	$ 38,207.62		
Depreciation	175,300.82		
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	700,000.00		
Directors' Fees	7,705.79		
Executive Salaries	84,293.62		
Legal Fees	4,073.04		
Provision for possible decline in inventory values	125,000.00	1,134,580.89	
		850,347.33	
Dividends from Investment in the Controlled Company	47,988.00		
Income from Investments	3,474.47	51,462.47	901,809.80
			5,476,234.99
DEDUCT: Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock		105,000.00	
Dividend on Common Stock		236,302.40	341,302.40
BALANCE—At 31st August, 1948, per Consolidated Balance Sheet			$5,134,932.59

NEWS OF THE MINES

Biggest Staking Rush For Years Follows Uranium Discovery

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE intensified search for radioactive minerals, since the Dominion government relaxed former restrictions, and reopened the doors to private enterprise, is resulting in the location of possible new sources of supply of uranium, the metal which has played the outstanding role in the development of atomic energy, and makes possible a great industrial tomorrow. The provision of greatly increased supplies of uranium has become of paramount importance and currently the focal point of interest is the Alona Bay district, on the shore of Lake Superior, some 70 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie. Approximately 500 claims have been staked since Robert Campbell, Toronto prospector, made a promising discovery of pitch-blende (primary uranium mineral) around which he recorded a block of 30 claims for the Camray Prospecting Syndicate. A widespread staking rush has developed and this could attain much greater proportions if more rich finds were made. A discovery is reported on at least one other property, but this had not been confirmed at time of writing. Fred W. Chubb, prospector, who with his brother, P. A., a geologist, staked 16 claims less than three miles from the discovery ground, states important radioactivity has been indicated in two places on their claims by use of the geiger counter. The new uranium find is regarded by mining men, who have been in the area, as "one of the most important on the North American continent." Test of the pitchblende in government laboratories returned 60 per cent radioactive minerals, and later spectroscopic analysis found all but one per sent to be uranium. Some of the veins are an inch wide and a few two inches in width. Some 260 of the claims already registered are on Crown lands, while the remainder were made on privately owned properties. An examination of the discovery showing was made by a geologist for the Ontario Department of Mines and his report is expected shortly.

•

A new company, Marcourt Nickel Mines, has been formed to take over the assets of Marrias Nickel Prospecting Syndicate, and unitholders will receive 100 shares in the new company in exchange for each unit held. Marcourt Nickel is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. The property consists of 3,200 acres in Marrias township, Quebec, on which a nickel-containing sulphide body, 2,690 feet long and 111 feet in width has been discovered. Arrangements have been completed for a series of drill holes of 100 feet to test underground extensions. Surface easays yielded up to 5.54% nickel and .30% copper, with traces of zinc and platinum.

James Y. Murdoch, president, Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, has advised shareholders that the first half of the new mill, No. 2 section, was started in use September 28 giving the plant a milling capacity of 3,000 tons daily, and states that progress being made on installation work in the No. 3 section indicates that it will be ready for use by December 31 to give a total milling rate of 4,000 tons daily. The tonnage of ore treated in the three months ended September 30 was down due to an eight-day interruption in July, necessary to change over from the old headframe to the new. Estimated net profit for the quarter was $181,648, equal to 3.8 cents per share, as against 5.2 cents in the preceding quarter. For the nine months' earnings amounted to 16.8 cents per share, compared with 31.58 cents, in the same period of 1947.

•

In the six months ended September 30, McIntyre Porcupine Mines increased gross income and net income. Gross income of $4,066,109 compared with $3,637,892 in the same period last year, while earnings per share were $1.53 as against $1.44 per share last year. Earnings per share were 79 cents per share in the second quarter as compared with 74 cents in the three months ended June 30. Costs including development, appropriation for taxes and depreciation,

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL activity rose in October to 157, 156 in September on the Canadian Bank of Commerce Index of Industrial Activity (1937=100) according to the Bank's *Monthly Commercial Letter* for November. This upturn apparently represented accelerated operations early in October in anticipation of cuts in hydro-electric power throughout practically all southern Ontario, as well as in some other sections of the country.

•

Department store sales increased two per cent during the week ending November 13, over the corresponding week last year, showing a slackening of the rate of increase. In the week ending November 6, the rate of increase was 16 per cent. (D.B.S.)

Wholesale grocers' dollar volume of sales in September was 5 per cent higher than August and 9 per cent higher than September 1947. The cumulative gain for the first nine months of 1948 was 8.5 per cent. Increases over 1947 in the prairie provinces and Ontario were 15 and 11 per cent respectively, lower gains were recorded in other regions. (D.B.S.)

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Loans by the Industrial Development Bank are up to $17,986,946, according to their monthly statement of assets and liabilities as at October 30.

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Coal supplies were up 10 per cent for the first 10 months of 1948 from the 1947 level. The gain was due to improvements in both domestic production and imports, only slightly offset by an increase in the small export movement. (D.B.S.)

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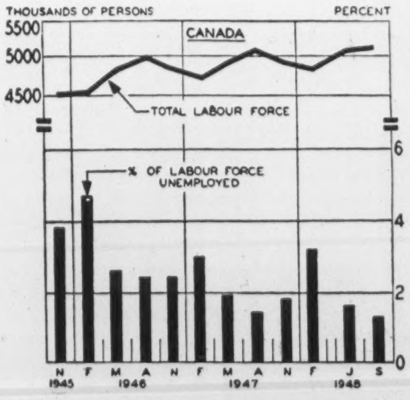
Dwelling units completed in Canada during September were 6,667, bringing the total for the first nine months of 1948 to 50,238. (D.B.S.)



The upward trend in employment since 1945 is shown in these two graphs, showing total labor force and percentage of the labor force employed. The February high in seasonal unemployment was lower in 1948 than in 1946.

(Bank of Can. Statistical Summary, Oct. 1948)

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited payable December 15th, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business November 25th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD, Secretary.

Toronto, November 18, 1948.

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Silverwood Dairies, Limited

CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 3rd, 1949, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on December 3rd, 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
November 19th, 1948.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 398

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 29th day of December, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1948.

DATED the 19th day of November, 1948.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

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amounted to $2,845,354 as against $2,491,177 in the corresponding six months of 1947.

•

A dividend of 15 cents a share, together with an extra of 10 cents per share, has been declared by Falconbridge Nickel Mines, payable December 10 to shareholders of record November 20. In declaring the extra dividend, directors indicated that this was to be considered as a distribution from surplus of earnings retained by the company during the uncertain war years. The December payment will bring the 1948 total to 35 cents per share, compared with 25 cents a share last year, and 10 cents in 1946.

•

Wright-Hargreaves Mines will pay a dividend of 3½ cents per share on January 3, 1949, instead of the four cents previously paid quarterly. E. L. Miller, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the management has done everything possible to curtail operating expenses, but all forms of cost in the operation of a gold mine have risen on the spiral of inflation to seriously affect the earnings of the company. Referring to the new deep level work, he said, it was much too early and far too little work has been done to form any constructive conclusions. During the past year the shaft was continued to 7,200 feet.

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Base metal attention is currently focussed on the Great Slave Lake area, in the Northwest Territories, following discoveries of extensive deposits of lead-zinc-silver ore, and the entry of another important mining group, this time composed of the Hollinger, Noranda and Mining Corporation interests. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting and Ventures companies have been in the district for some time, but the new finds have attracted some of the biggest mining organizations on the continent (and indications point to an outstanding staking rush after the freeze-up). Smelters and Ventures have exclusive rights on 500 square miles on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. The area entered by Hollinger and associates lies to the north of the northeast portion of Great Slave Lake and $50,000 has been paid as part of the purchase price of 33 claims staked by James McAvoy and his associates. Further payment of $300,000 is to be made at the rate of $100,000 yearly, plus a 20 per cent interest in a company to be formed. An exploration program is to proceed immediately to follow up initial results of trenching and drilling, which have given an ore length of 250 feet and indicated grade of 20 per cent zinc, three per cent lead and eight ounces of silver per ton over an average width of 18 feet. A total of 540 claims have been staked by McAvoy and his associates over a strike length of 14 miles and covering a width of about three miles. According to McAvoy he so far has a total of 47 discoveries of lead-zinc ore in the area. The claims are over 100 miles east of Yellowknife, just a few miles north of McLeod Bay on the northeast arm of Great Slave Lake. Substantial tonnages of lead-zinc ore are already indicated on the Northern Lead and Zinc concession at Pine Point, on the south shore of Great Slave, held by the Smelters and Ventures interests. The new discoveries are believed to bring closer the day when there will be a base metal smelter and refinery somewhere on Great Slave Lake.

•

The net aggregate value of the assets of Anglo-Huronian, Limited, as of July 31, 1948, taking securities having market quotations at market value, and taking other assets at fair value in the opinion of the directors, was $18,336,083, equivalent to $12.22 per share, as compared with $13.45 per share a year before. Of the total net assets $17,724,944 was represented by cash and marketable securities at market value. The net assets were made up as follows: gold mining shares, $15,175,400; oil shares (U.S.A.) $175,825; base metal shares, $948,373; bonds, $1,337,239; cash loans and miscellaneous, $699,247. The company's interest in Kerr-Addison Gold Mines, direct and indirect, is now equivalent to 0.736 of a share of Kerr-Addison for each issued Anglo-Huronian share. Net earnings amounted to $197,156, or 13.14 cents per share, in addition to which the net profit on securities sold was $255,176, after a write-off of $68,750.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

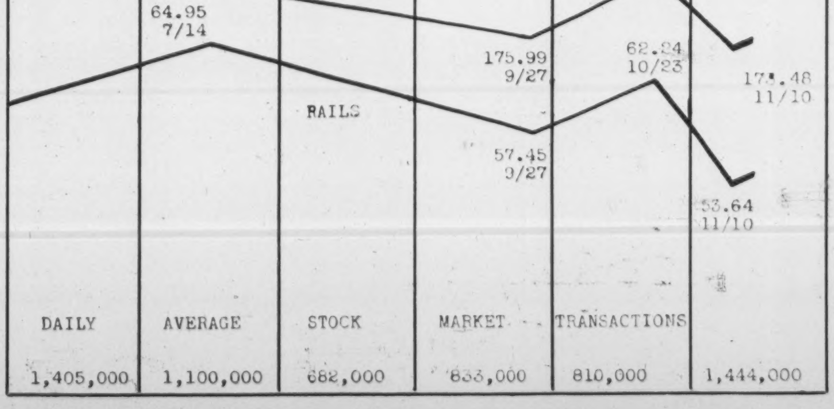
By Haruspex

AMERICAN and Canadian stocks continue favorably priced from earnings and yield standpoint, but are currently under pressure from U.S.A. investor fears as to possible adverse business legislation by the new Congress. Barring war, current weakness could terminate any time between now and early January, with more favorable markets suggested in 1949.

Abrupt changes in the N.Y. stock market, such as that witnessed in the two weeks following election day, often obscure some of the more fundamental considerations on which the broader trend of share prices is based. In the current instance, we see no change, because of Mr. Truman's reelection, in the economic or political background that has been present over the past two years. This background has been characterized by high business activity, favorable earnings, fairly easy credit, and an inflationary bias due to government spending and wage advances. Politically, it has had to face the conflict abroad between Communism and the democracies.

Against this background the N.Y. stock market has moved backward and forward in a training area the extreme range of which, as concerns the stocks in the Dow-Jones average, has been about $11, that is, $5 below the above mean figure. In the absence of war, and assuming that an American excess profits tax (which would be a vicious departure from the existing background) is not enacted, we feel this trading range, over the year ahead, is more apt to be broken on the up, rather than the down, side. Thus, while further unsettlement, over the period ahead, is not ruled out, it is our viewpoint—assuming reserves have been retained as previously advised — that investors should continue holding selected stocks with alertness to purchasing opportunities should the decline carry far enough.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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—are entitled to dividends at the rate of 5% per annum payable quarterly, which have been earned about 2.77 times on the average for the eleven year and nine month period ended September 30, 1948.
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ABOUT INSURANCE

Absolute Security To The Insured Furnished Under Life Policies

By GEORGE GILBERT

There is no question that those who are depending upon life insurance and annuities for the protection of themselves and their families against future dependence have a vital interest in the security behind their contracts.

In the same way, those who are considering life insurance as a solution of their financial problems require information as to the foundation upon which the safety of such contracts is based.

WHILE it is true that in recent years dividends on participating life policies have been materially reduced in most cases, and that premium rates on new policies have been increased, of more importance to the insuring public is the fact that life insurance companies in Canada operating under Dominion licence or registry have never failed in times of deepest depression or lowest interest rates to pay all the values guaranteed under their contracts, one hundred cents on the dollar.

Indeed, so well have they proved the soundness and reliability of life insurance in periods of the most severe strain that it is now pretty generally agreed that no better or safer means are available to the great bulk of the people by which they can make sure provision for their own and their family's future.

Fundamental Principle

Under sound administration and supervision, life insurance has been in a position to meet all its guaranteed obligations in hard times as well as in good times because it is established and managed in accordance with the fundamental principle of carrying out its contracts without deduction or abatement or the possibility of repudiation. In order to do so and to carry out its obligations in full, however far into the future they may extend, it sets up reserve funds, calculated on an actuarial basis, for this very purpose.

Ample Margin of Safety

In addition to these actuarial reserves, an ample margin of safety in the way of surplus is maintained in the case of most companies to meet any unforeseen contingencies that may arise, such as heavy depreciation in security values, defaults in payment of interest or principal, wars, epidemics, etc.

All these reserve and surplus funds are invested in a wide range of securities, diversified both as to class and territory. Just as the holders of life insurance policies constitute a selected group of all classes of the whole population from all sections of the country, so do life insurance investments comprise a selected group of the soundest securities of all the essential business, industrial and governmental enterprises in all parts of the Dominion.

Not only are life insurance investments distributed among these general classes of securities, but intense diversification is carried out within each class, so that even while one group of securities may be unduly depressed or in default at one time or another, there is no necessity in most cases of realizing on them in an unfavorable market, because the income in each year is well in excess of the disbursements.

Accordingly, these securities need not be sacrificed but can be held through a short or long period of depressed values. For example, the total income in 1947 of the Canadian life companies operating under Dominion registry was $675,119,457, while the total disbursements amounted to $400,332,544, showing an excess of income over disbursements of $274,786,913.

Cautious Investment Policy

By their cautious investment policy life companies as a rule are enabled to obtain a satisfactory average rate of return on their assets over a lengthy period of years. Times like the present when funds can be safely invested or reinvested only at a low interest rate have been more or less counterbalanced in the past by periods when a better than average rate was obtainable, the long term investments purchased before the drop in interest rates enabling the companies to maintain a good average rate long after the drop had taken place.

Owing to the prolonged period of low interest rates on investments, surplus interest earnings no longer constitute one of the main sources of policyholders' dividends, although the combined gains and profits from insurance sources, investment changes, etc., continue to produce substantial amounts for the right side of the ledger.

Just what a drop has taken place in the average rate of interest earned by Canadian life companies is shown in a table in the recently published Part 2 of the detailed report for 1946 of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. The average rate earned by these companies in 1881 was 6.99 per cent, dropped to 5.74 per cent in 1891, to 4.80 per cent in 1901, went up to 5.90 per cent in 1911, to 6.42 per cent in 1921, and to 6.48 per cent in 1929.

But in 1930 the rate began to go down again. It was 6.28, and for the following year the rate per cent was as follows: 1931, 5.59; 1932, 4.99; 1933, 4.70; 1934, 4.73; 1935, 4.59; 1936, 4.51; 1937, 4.56 1938, 4.32; 1939, 4.32; 1940, 4.24; 1941, 4.24; 1942, 4.13; 1943, 4.11; 1944, 4.12; 1945, 3.89; 1946, 3.71.

Thus the general trend of the aggregate rate of interest has been one of decrease, and the same trend is apparent in the investments in mortgages and bonds, although in the case of mortgages, as pointed out in the report, there have been upswings due probably to collection of arrears in years of agricultural or industrial activity.

From 1929 to 1940 there was a continuous decline in the rate of interest on mortgages, the rate dropping from 6.61 per cent in 1929 to 4.72 in 1940. The rate per cent earned on mortgages each year since then was as follows: 1941, 4.88; 1942, 5.02; 1943, 5.72; 1944, 6.53; 1945, 5.91; 1946, 5.46.

On bonds the rate of interest per cent earned each year from 1929 to 1946 was: 1929, 5.75; 1930, 5.68; 1931, 5.38; 1932, 5.01; 1933, 4.81; 1934, 4.70; 1935, 4.63; 1936, 4.44; 1937, 4.26; 1938, 4.05; 1939, 3.99; 1940, 3.99; 1941, 3.81; 1942, 3.69; 1943, 3.56; 1944, 3.49; 1945, 3.37; 1946, 3.29.

On investments in stocks the yield dropped from 7.45 per cent in 1929 to 4.61 per cent in 1946. How the rate per cent declined in the intervening years was as follows: 1930, 6.60; 1931, 4.87; 1932, 3.58; 1933, 3.35; 1934, 3.31; 1935, 3.57; 1936, 4.12; 1937, 4.35; 1938, 3.96; 1939, 4.16; 1940, 4.18; 1941, 4.37; 1942, 4.15; 1943, 4.24; 1944, 4.42; 1945, 4.61.

While the interest earnings of life companies on their investments have been substantially reduced in recent years, their earnings from other sources have enabled them to steadily increase the strength of their financial position and add to the security afforded policyholders. At the end of 1947 the total admitted assets of the Canadian life companies were $3,919,154,654, compared with $3,659,266,638 at the end of 1946. At the end of 1947 their surplus as regards policyholders amounted to $175,721,820, compared with $164,242,077 at the close of the previous year.

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FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

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NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

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Your War Savings Certificates are a nest-egg you took pains to save up. Why not keep that nest-egg?

Instead of mailing your maturing Certificates month by month to Ottawa, bring them to your nearest B of M branch. For a small service charge we'll arrange for their redemption—and, if you wish, we'll credit their full face value toward a Canada Savings Bond in your name.

Don't let those war-time savings slip through your fingers. Bring in your Certificates to the B of M—we'll do the rest.

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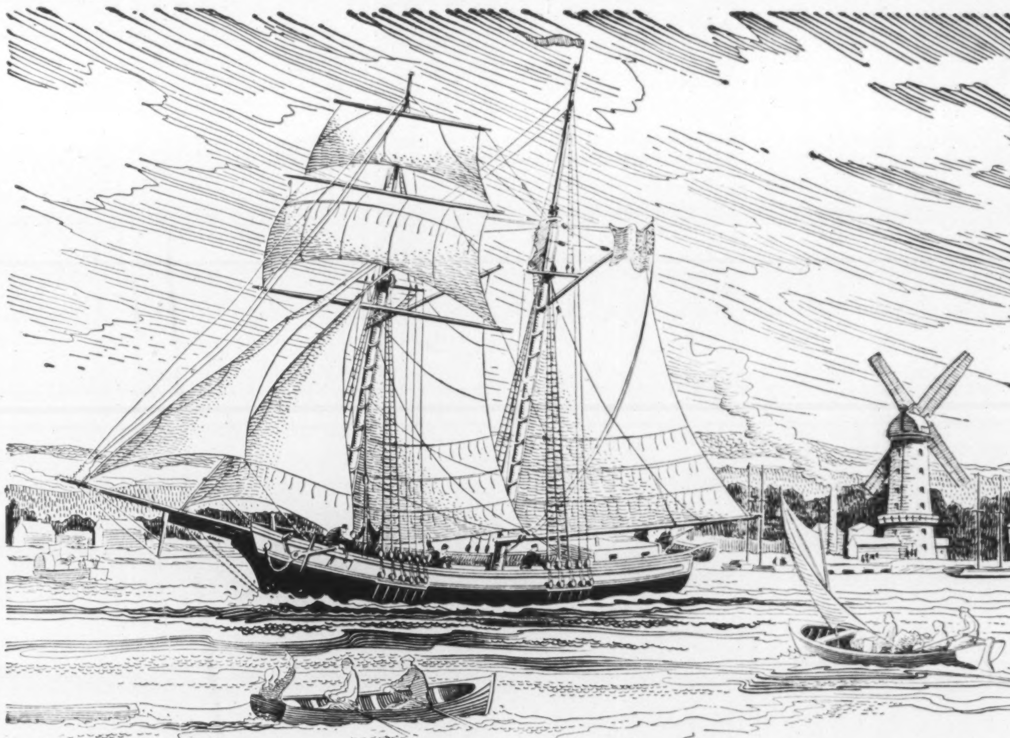
BANK OF MONTREAL

AD88

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817



—From a painting by Rowley Murphy.

The year was 1840...

... the month, May—an historic cargo was aboard the schooner "Fly" when she stood out from Gooderham & Worts wharf.

As her master, James Gooden, felt the lift of Lake Ontario's swells, it is unlikely that his thoughts went beyond the shipmaster's routine concern for his cargo's safe delivery. But this was no ordinary cargo—for the "Fly" carried the first recorded shipment of manufactured goods from Upper Canada!

The "Fly" sailed only to Montreal. Today, 108 years later, by ship and train, truck and plane, Canadian goods go to every part of the world. The enterprising men who led Canada to its present position as a great trading nation were nourished by the freedom of thought and action won for them at the polling place.

When you cast your ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked, and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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Gooderham & Worts LIMITED

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Established 1832

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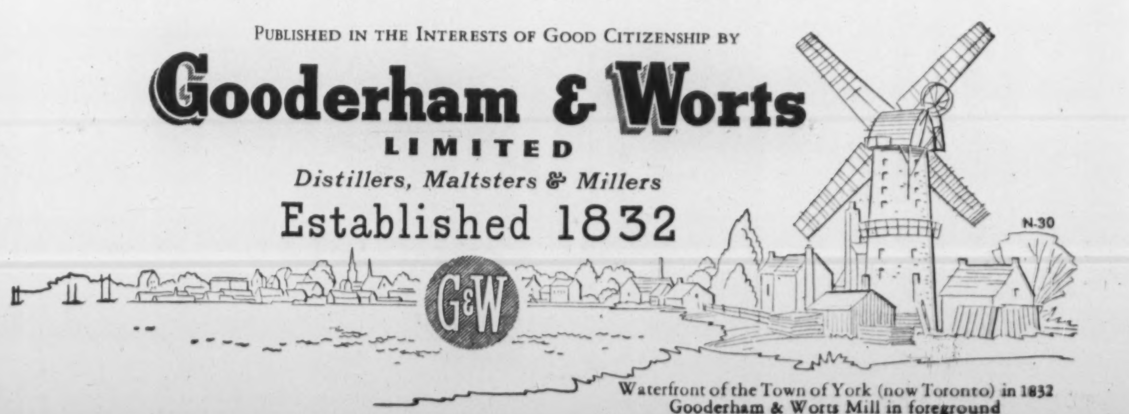

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

Japan's Capital Industries Can Provide Basic Goods

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The revival of Japan is basic to the organization of a new Asian economy, but to rebuild Japan many American dollars will be needed. The Japanese capital industries, given adequate supplies of steel, could produce many basic goods, which are more needed now than consumer goods.

Mr. Marston outlines recent moves to bring Japan into the trading world, and suggests that Japanese wool and cotton industries may be competition for Britain.

London.

THE COST to the American taxpayer of the occupation of Japan is about $400 million a year. It is an obviously unsatisfactory situation that expenditure on such a scale is needed to rehabilitate a country whose defeat cost the Allies great human and material sacrifice. It is understandable that the occupying power wants to make Japan an economic proposition as soon as possible, quite apart from its strategic importance.

The agreement lately negotiated between the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on the one hand and, on the other, the U.K. and Colonies, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, is in line with previous moves to re-establish Japanese trade on a normal footing. Envisaging a gross trade of more than $200 million between the sterling area and Japan in the year mid-1948 to mid-1949, the agreement provides for an expansion of this trade by more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Equally significant, it is the first agreement of which one side has comprised the greater part of the entire sterling area.

Clearly enough, a definite move has been made by sterling countries, encouraged by the U.S.A. as the power now almost solely responsible for Japan, to realign trading relations which were interrupted by the war. The latest agreement, together with the Japan-sterling pact of a few months previously, is regarded as the beginning of serious commercial business between the two parties.

Earlier this year as many as three separate reports on Japanese recovery were drawn up by the Americans. The most comprehensive was the Japanese 5-year plan, which envisaged a total contribution of $1,500 million from abroad, by far the largest part of it necessarily from the U.S. The idea of the project was to restore the economy by 1952 to, approximately, the condition of 1930-34; which would necessitate an increase in the national income to about 20 per cent above the average of that period.

According to that plan, the value of Japan's exports was to reach $1,646 million by 1952. But another of the reports put the 1953 export rate at $3,000 million or more. It remains to be seen on what basis the American administration will finally work, but in any case a further big increase in Japan's trade is obviously envisaged.

According to the latest sterling area agreement, cotton goods are by far the most important element in Japan's exports, accounting for more than $64 million of the minimum estimated total of $110 million. Most of the raw material for this trade will come from the U.S., though some sterling cotton is to be imported, together with wool and wool waste, jute, rubber, metals, and other raw materials. Woollen and other textiles, chemicals, and machinery, also figure on the Japanese export list.

Uneven Gain

A curious fact is that, whereas the sterling countries are, on paper, more extensively associated in this scheme than in any previous one, the advantages of the arrangement are very uneven. It may be true that Lancashire is not at the moment worried about Japanese competition, because there is still ample scope for its output, and in any case cotton-textile exports are directed primarily towards North America at present.

On the other hand, Lancashire goods are relatively expensive, particularly the fine cloths made from Egyptian cotton, since the gap between American and Egyptian-type cottons, despite recent adjustments, is still very wide. Therefore, the sterling area consumers may view cheaper Japanese goods with a favorable eye. The sterling area wool producers have more direct cause to be satisfied with the growth of the Japanese market for their product; whereas Japanese competition in woollen goods is even less acceptable to Yorkshire than is competition in cotton goods to Lancashire, because the buyers' market in British woollen textiles is relatively far advanced.

To develop these threats and promises Japan must, of course, carry her recovery much further. Output of the textile industries has not been sensational this year, but with more liberal supplies of raw materials it can advance fairly rapidly. A recent report by Mr. H. A. Macrae, formerly Commercial Minister at the British Embassy in Tokyo, shows that increased iron and steel production is needed to provide adequate coal mining equipment, whereas output of iron and steel cannot revive without more coal. For a country which needs to spend about a million tons of steel on the rehabilitation of its railway system alone, a monthly output of less than 100,000 tons of crude steel is not impressive; it is less than a half of the monthly average of 1930-34.

Japan has not the same swollen need to import metals and metal products as in the period when she undertook the industrialization of Manchuria, Korea, and Formosa, but her capital industries can be of great assistance in the development of Asia if devoted to peaceful purposes and developed on that basis.

Harry Ferguson, who came from U.K. to start his factory, is at the wheel of first tractor off the line.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 37

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds January 15th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 17th, 1948.

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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BANK OF CANADA · IMPERIAL

CAPITAL $7,000,000 — RESERVE $10,000,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

74th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 30th, 1948

ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 41,336,391.54
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	19,428,277.59
Other Cash and Deposits	9,278,131.57
Government and Municipal Securities (not exceeding market value)	186,278,469.28
Other Bonds and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	14,963,957.27
Call Loans (secured)	6,305,327.57
TOTAL QUICK ASSETS	$277,590,554.82
Commercial and Other Loans (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	176,991,342.62
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letter of Credit (as per contra)	10,999,824.94
Bank Premises	6,138,956.40
Other Assets	122,578.08
	$471,843,256.86

LIABILITIES

Deposits	$441,115,976.35
Notes in Circulation	789,892.50
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	10,999,824.94
Other Liabilities	209,043.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	$453,114,737.62
Dividends due Shareholders	212,740.40
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	18,515,778.84
	$471,843,256.86

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1948, after contributions to Staff Pension Fund and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves out of which full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made	$ 1,836,578.91
Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment	279,466.22
	$ 1,557,112.69
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	588,000.00
	$ 969,112.69
Dividends amounting to $1.05 per share	735,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	234,112.69
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1947	1,281,666.15
Profit and Loss Balance 30th October, 1948	$ 1,515,778.84

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account 30th October, 1948	$ 10,000,000.00

W. G. MORE, *President.* — I. K. JOHNSTON, *General Manager.*

A complete Banking Service is available through our Canadian Branches and foreign agents

BUSINESS BRIEFS

RECORD year-end assets are shown in the annual statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the twelve months ending October. Total assets increased by more than $102,000,000 over last year, chiefly because of higher loans and larger holdings of Dominion Government and other securities. The aggregate assets exceeded 1½ billion dollars for the first time in the Bank's long record, dating back to 1867. Total liabilities show a corresponding increase, the greater part of which is made up of savings by the public and government deposits.

Quick assets of $1,032,000,000 were 70 per cent of total liabilities to the public, and nearly $50,000,000 above last year.

An increase of over $30,000,000 in current loans and discounts in Canada and of about $11,000,000 in those in other areas in which the bank has agencies or branches, to a total of nearly $403,000,000, is evidence of the great productive and trading activity financed by the bank, since the bulk of such loans is for business purposes. Loans of this type in Canada are shown at $358,000,000. Loans to provincial governments were a little below last year at $8,700,000, but those to municipalities at close to $9,000,000 record an increase of nearly $3,000,000.

Profits for the year ended October 30 were $5,690,721, before the payment of Dominion government taxes, but after appropriations to contingent reserves, out of which full provision was made for bad and doubtful debts. Net profits of $3,528,358 remained after providing $1,536,595 for Dominion government taxes and $625,767 for depreciation on bank premises. Dividends of $2,400,000, plus an extra distribution of $600,000—20 cents per share—payable on January 3, 1949, leave a balance to be carried forward of $528,358, as compared with $201,108 at the end of the previous year. With the carryover this year and the balance of $2,560,690 in profit and loss account on October 31, 1947, the total of this account on October 30, 1948, was $3,089,048.

•

THE ANNUAL report of Imperial Bank of Canada for the year ended Oct. 31, 1948, shows total assets substantially higher than a year earlier. Profits after taxes are up moderately to $1.38 per share from $1.20 per share. Dividends are now being paid at the rate of $1.20 per year. The balance forward is increased by $234,113 to $1,515,779.

Deposits by governments and the public are up $42 million. Dominion government deposits are up nearly $10,000,000 and deposits by provinces up over $11,000,000. Cash, comprising coin and notes of or deposits with the Bank of Canada, totals $41,336,392, up $2.5 million. Immediately realizable assets of $70,042,801 are up $4,000,000 in the year.

Investment in securities is increased greatly, to $201,242,427 from $163,843,100. The largest increase is in Dominion Government securities maturing in less than two years, this item being nearly double at $52,914,026. Other Dominion Government securities are up about $7,000,000 to $116,930,402. Current loans, reflecting the activity of business, again are higher, up over $13,000,000 to $173,308,341.

•

J. LESLIE STRAITH, president of Standard Paint and Varnish Co. Ltd., Windsor, Hamilton and Montreal announces the appointment of C. Murray Straith as purchasing agent of the company. C. Murray Straith studied at Windsor elementary and secondary schools, St. Andrew's College, Aurora, and Assumption College in Windsor. He served in the Canadian Army in World War II as a Sergeant in the Artillery. After being discharged, he was employed for a short time by the Windsor *Daily Star*.

•

H. C. MacKENDRICK has taken over the position of executive secretary of the Canadian Importers and Traders Association Inc. Mr. MacKendrick was executive secretary of the Toronto Honorary Committee, Veterans Assistance Commission, before the war. The Canadian Importers and Traders Association Inc. is experiencing an increasing activity due to the growing importance of the import side of Canada's foreign trade.

•

THE RESIGNATION of D. W. Griffiths, for 14 years director of the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel and one of North America's best known tourist travel figures, has been announced by Premier John B. McNair. Horace M. Block, a member of the Bureau staff, had been promoted to the directorship. Premier McNair also revealed that the Information and Tourist Bureau had been transferred to the Department of Industry and Reconstruction from the Department of Lands and Mines.

•

FRANK M. MORTON, senior vice-president and director of International Harvester Co. of Canada, is retiring November 1, 1948. This announcement was made by C. W. Lockard, company president, following the October meeting of the board of directors.

In making the announcement, Mr. Lockard pointed out that Mr. Morton, who started his outstanding career with International Harvester back in 1905, had also been keenly interested in many national and local organizations. He gave his time and energies to such organizations as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of which he is a member of the executive council and a director of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Morton is also past president of the Hamilton Community Chest.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

ANNOTATED INCOME TAX ACT (14th Edition) —C.C.H. Canadian—$2.00.

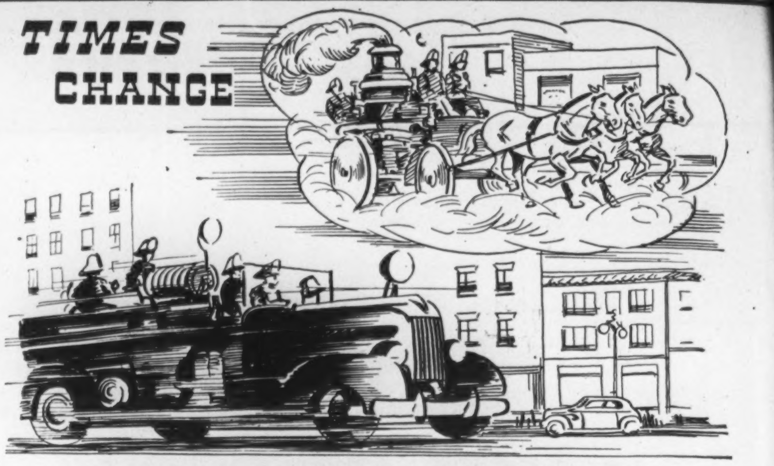
THIS fourteenth edition of the Dominion Income Tax Act annotated by Commerce Clearing House is of special interest to taxpayers, for this year we have to look backward to old current law, and forward to the new untried legislation. We are in the middle of an extensive period of adjustment, bridging the gap between the old and new provisions. This standard work will help to bridge the gap.

This volume includes, for handy reference, the Canada-United States Tax Convention Articles, the Canada-United Kingdom and Canada-New Zealand Tax Agreements, and the Consolidated Excise Tax Act.

CANADIAN INVESTORS' HANDBOOK—A. W. Turner—Printers Guild.

IN simple, understandable English Dr. Turner tells of different kinds of stocks and bonds and explains how they are issued and sold to the public. He discusses the stock market, government and municipal debt, and the rationale of company reports. There is appendix of statistics on government bond yields, government revenues and stock prices. A useful reference book intended for the business layman.

TIMES CHANGE



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HEAD OFFICE - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
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WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 30TH OCTOBER, 1948

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers	$ 169,622,305.64
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	38,745,354.56
Government and other Public Securities (Not exceeding market value)	731,303,423.49
Other Bonds and Stocks (Not exceeding market value)	65,526,335.19
Call and Short Loans (Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	26,945,583.55
Total Quick Assets	$1,032,143,002.43
Loans and Discounts (After full provision for bad and doubtful debts.)	420,595,340.86
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers (See contra)	55,021,787.24
Bank Premises	16,059,659.94
Deposit in Circulation Fund, held by Dominion Government	200,000.00
Other Assets	4,898,455.86
Total Assets	$1,528,918,246.33

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 3,440,070.57
Deposits	1,404,566,774.11
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See contra)	55,021,787.24
Other Liabilities	1,576,050.60
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,464,604,682.52
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	30,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	624,514.99
Provision for Extra Distribution	600,000.00
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	3,089,048.82
Total Liabilities	$1,528,918,246.33

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended 30TH October, 1948

Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1948, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$5,690,721.24
Less:		
Provision for Dominion Government taxes	$1,536,594.98	
Depreciation on Bank Premises	625,767.70	
		2,162,362.68
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$3,528,358.56
Dividends	$2,400,000.00	
Provision for Extra Distribution—20c per share, payable 3rd January, 1949	600,000.00	
		3,000,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 528,358.56
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1947		2,560,690.26
Balance Profit and Loss Account 30th October, 1948		$3,089,048.82

A. E. ARSCOTT, PRESIDENT — JAMES STEWART, GENERAL MANAGER

216-8